

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 53.

New York and Chicago, July 17, 1915.

No. 3.

FORBIDS CHARGE FOR PLACING CARS.

The Inter State Commerce Commission this week announced its decision denying to the railroads the privilege of imposing a "spotting charge" for placing cars for loading or unloading at convenient points on the tracks for various industries, including packers and allied industries. The commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Meyer, found that "spotting charge" was not justified, for the reason that the proposed charge would apply in many cases to services covered by the line haul rate, and because to impose the charge upon those industries and not upon others for the same service would result in unjust discrimination.

The so-called "spotting charge," if it had been sustained, would have meant revenues to the carriers estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year. None of the rates, though, was ever collected. As soon as the carriers filed the tariffs they were suspended by the commission. The United States Supreme Court disposed of the "spotting charge" about a year ago in the Los Angeles terminal case, and the commission fell in line with this decision.

In the arguments before the commission some of the counsel for the carriers practically admitted that the charge could not be justified. The suggestion that the railroad companies might impose such a charge grew out of a suggestion made by Louis D. Brandeis, who suggested that carriers of the country were performing a lot of service for industrial plants for which they were not charging, and it is said instanced the placing of cars on privately owned sidings to receive the products of industries for shipping.

The commission found that the practice was incidental to the line haul, which contemplated the distance between the most convenient point to receive the shipment and the designated point of delivery. In England a different system prevails, and the line haul is a distinct thing from the terminal arrangements. Until such a system has been inaugurated in the commerce of the United States, the "spotting charge" it is held, can have no place in the revenue producing service of the carriers.

The commission holds, however, that the line haul rate as applied contemplates "only the placement of a car upon an industry track for loading or unloading, and an additional charge should be made for each additional placement of a car for that purpose, as also for the movement of cars from place to place within the plant during the processes of manufacture."

PACKERS ASK END OF BRITISH MEAT EMBARGO State Department Makes Demand on England for Specific Reply

After waiting patiently for several months for the British government to fulfill its agreement to act speedily on the matter of neutral meat cargoes held up at British ports since last fall and winter, American packers have now asked specific action on the part of our State Department to get a settlement of this difficulty.

Meat products estimated at from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in value, consigned to neutral countries, were seized by the British and have been held for many months in British ports. Most of this is perishable stuff, and the owners face enormous losses because of a delay which is considered unnecessary and indefensible.

A delegation of American packinghouse representatives again visited Washington this week and asked Secretary of State Lansing to act in the matter. As a result of their representations Ambassador Page at London was directed to make the necessary representations to the British government. Not only have the packers been unable to get action from the British government, but it is said that the British censor has interfered with the transmission of matter bearing on their case between them and their representative in London, Attorney Alfred R. Urion.

After the meeting with Secretary Lansing on Wednesday the packers' representatives, who included President Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company; Vice-President Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company; G. F. Swift and others, had conferences at the State Department with Chandler P. Anderson, of the Counselor's office, and Robert F. Rose, one of the foreign trade advisers of the department. The packers' representatives have also submitted a draft embodying the specific representations which they believe should be sent to the British government.

It is stated that these representations will form the basis for a diplomatic note to be sent by the government of the United States to the government of Great Britain.

The results of the conference may have an important bearing upon the preparation of the general note to Great Britain in regard to the order in council.

The packers complain that despite assurances of expedition of their cases before the British prize court not one of their cargoes has been released so far. They said that thirty-one American, British and other ships, carrying the American meat products consigned to the Scandinavian countries, were

being held up. Postponements, of which they have previously complained, they said, were continuing without reason and to the hardship of the trade.

The packers explained that at the end of their last conference in May they expected the controversy would be settled. This expectation, however, has not been realized. In the prize court in London their cases were postponed on July 6 last, and are still awaiting adjustment.

When the packers were last in Washington they conferred not only with the State Department officials, but also with the British embassy, following which it was announced that arrangements had been made to expedite the hearing of the prize cases. This promise, it was declared, has not been kept. The packers say they have been embarrassed by the British censors withholding certain matter bearing on their presentation of the case.

Export Trade Is Seriously Affected.

The delay in reaching a settlement of these cases has interfered seriously, it is asserted, with the export business of the packers and with shipments of meat products from this country. There is no threat by the packers of a meat war against the British, but they are anxious to obtain a settlement of their claims and effect an agreement between this government and Great Britain under which shipments may be made in neutral vessels to neutral countries without danger of seizure by Great Britain.

The packers, in the statement outlining their case to be laid before the department, declare that the British government purposely delays settlement of their claims for seized cargoes and that they are not inclined to reopen trade with neutral countries unless they can be assured of delivery of their shipments to ports designated. The statement gives the history of the detention of consignments for Scandinavian countries, shipped before the British order in council was issued in some instances, and in others before it was known to the packers.

"As reported to the packers by their representative in England, Alfred R. Urion," says the statement, "the latest terms for the release of the cargoes as laid down by Great Britain are held to be so onerous as to be unacceptable. Attorney Urion went to England, arriving there the latter part of January, in response to a request made by Sir

Edward Grey through the British Embassy at Washington, to discuss the seizure of the shipments with a view of arriving at some conclusion in the matter.

"Until a week ago the packers were assured by their representative in England the situation would be amicably adjusted, practically all differences having been agreed upon, when the new set of unreasonable terms was suggested by the authorities and immediately rejected by the packers. In brief these latest terms are:

"That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims arising out of the detention of ships.

"That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims of buyers who bought and paid for large quantities of products seized."

"The packers assert that this latest move by Great Britain is only another step to delay a settlement of the problem and that there appears to be absent the sincere desire to settle the controversy. With the \$11,000,000 of packers' products held up in the prize courts and with the settlement of the controversy as remote as it was months ago, the packers are not inclined to take further chances in reopening trade with neutral countries unless they are able to receive assurances that their products will be allowed to arrive at the ports designated."

Ask Government to Take Action.

In their conferences with the State Department officials the packers were insistent that the American Government should take firm action, and their statement says of this phase of the subject:

"The packers assert that the attitude of Great Britain seems incredible in view of the many adjustments they have made to meet the English government in its demands. They take the position of being entitled to full compensation for their goods and declare that, as American citizens, they should be afforded protection by the United States, and that this government should take a determined stand to protect their rights to ships to neutral countries."

The statement lays particular stress upon the cases of five cargoes shipped before November 25 last in neutral steamers for Copenhagen, and seized on the high seas on the ground that they presumably were ultimately destined for Germany. These cases, postponed from time to time, are set to come up in the prize court this week.

The ships involved are the Alfred Nobel, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Fridland, Kim and Arkansas. Three of these vessels sailed before the order in council was issued and two before the order was known to the packers. The packers maintain that the goods had been sold at neutral ports before shipment, or, "where the goods had not been sold, then to the consignors' agents for sale by them to bona fide neutral purchasers at such neutral ports."

The packers call attention to a statement made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons March 1 last "that vessels with cargoes which have sailed before the date of this notification (order in council) will not be affected."

Shortly after the beginning of the war the British Ambassador at Washington assured the United States government that Great Britain would not interfere with the trade in foodstuffs between neutrals. With this in

mind the packers say they were justified in making their shipments to neutral ports in the neutral ships. After numerous conferences the prize court authorities definitely refused to release the goods except upon the terms of the packers selling the goods in Great Britain, and to give English bail to the full value of the seized cargoes. Inasmuch as the cargoes consisted mainly of fats, oils and pig products of fat and heavy texture adapted to colder countries than England, the packers declare it was impossible to sell the cargoes, and rejected the proposition.

BRITISH PORK IMPORT RULES.

American pork packers who do or have done an extensive trade with Great Britain are endeavoring to secure a modification of British import regulations which hamper this trade. Attorney Thomas Creigh of Chicago has been negotiating with Washington authorities to take up this matter with the British government.

For some years there has been a technical conflict between the American meat inspection law and the British import regulations. The latter provide that for the importation of boxed meat, such as pork loins and other pork cuts, an official certificate must be furnished by a competent authority in the place of origin "that the pig from which the meat is derived is free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the meat was dressed, prepared, and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to the public health from the meat as an article of food."

Under the American inspection laws, animals are occasionally passed which might have been subject to tuberculosis. They are passed only when inspection develops the fact that meat from such animals is nevertheless sound.

The matter was taken up between the United States and Great Britain in the latter part of 1908, but was dropped in 1909. At the time the United States apparently did not deem it advisable to arrange for two inspections, one for home consumption and

another for export purposes, and the packers were not seeking foreign orders. Since the European war broke out, the demand for meat, and especially pork products, has caused the American packers to re-enter the British market.

The packers have found there, however, that the health authorities of Canada, New Zealand, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Russia are qualified to act in such a way that their pork products are admitted freely into Great Britain. The American products are not.

The packers say now that if a new form of certificate can be agreed on, and certain technicalities of inspection eliminated, they will be able to compete in the British market. They have informed the State Department that such competition would increase the export trade at least \$25,000,000 per annum. They have also told the State Department that they are informed that various agencies in Great Britain have approached their local government board with a view toward reopening the negotiations with this country over the importation of American pork.

DEATH OF C. B. MCGILLIVARY.

C. B. McGillivary, assistant plant manager for Swift & Company in Argentina, died suddenly at Chicago on Sunday evening, July 11, after an operation for goitre in a Chicago hospital. Mr. McGillivary had only recently returned with his family for a vacation visit to the United States, and plans had been made for his return to his Argentine post when his illness took place. His death was unexpected and was a shock to his wide circle of acquaintances in the trade. He had been with Swift & Company for 18 years, and held responsible positions in the beef department before going to South America. He leaves a wife and two children. His death is believed to have resulted from blood poisoning.

BRITISH MEAT PRICES RISE.

Official statistics of average prices in the London markets on a certain day in June, compared to a like day a year previous, show that the wholesale price of beef had increased as follows: Scotch sides, 56 per cent.; English sides, 48 per cent.; Irish sides, 50 per cent.; imported chilled hindquarters, 64 per cent.; forequarters, 117 per cent.; imported frozen hindquarters, 88 per cent.; forequarters, 122 per cent. Scotch and English mutton, 8 to 31 per cent.; English lamb, 11 per cent.; New Zealand mutton, 64 per cent.; Australian mutton, 78 per cent.; Argentine mutton, 81 per cent.; New Zealand lamb, 35 per cent. Veal, 33 per cent. English pork, 53 per cent.

LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS CONTINUE.

Exportation of live cattle to fill foreign war orders, which began several weeks ago, continues without interruption. As grass cattle supplies increase it is somewhat easier to fill these orders, which are not specially attractive to packers, but who must fill them nevertheless. Most of the shipments are through Canadian ports, and up to date it is said that most of the cattle are Canadian stock. Most of these cattle are for the French army, which demands fresh-killed beef.

The Tenth Annual CONVENTION

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

ST. LOUIS

on

October 11, 12 and 13

WILL YOU BE THERE?

NEW ARMOUR PLANT IN ARGENTINA IS OPENED

It is Called the Largest and Finest Packinghouse Ever Built

The new meat packing plant of Armour & Company in Argentina, just completed, was formally opened for business on July 3, as reported in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. This plant is the latest of the South American meat enterprises operated by United States packers to be put in operation. It is said to be the largest packinghouse in the world, and of course is modern in every detail.

The formal opening of the plant was the occasion of much ceremony. It was the first time in the history of the southern continent that the inauguration of a commercial enterprise has been dignified by the presence of high government officials. A special gunboat

Republic may be delivered with facility and despatch.

Altogether there are seventeen buildings covering an area of 24 acres. These buildings include one for beef cooler, one for office purposes, one for the slaughtering of livestock, one for the manufacture of oleo oils, and one in which the fertilizer works will be housed. One building will be known as the tank house, and one each as power house, wool house, machine shop and also a cooper shop.

A laundry is provided for washing the clothing of workmen. This department is equipped with machines for washing, drying and ironing by electricity. The big struc-

Frank G. Carpenter in a magazine article says concerning them: "They are well paid for this part of the world. The most of them work by the piece, and make from 80 cents to \$1.50 for a day of eight hours."

"With the single exception of the butchers, the most of the men are Italians and Spaniards. The butchers are native Argentines. They come of the class known as the gauchos or cowboys, and they have been using the knife almost from the time they were born. All of the killing is done by them. The common workmen receive about \$1.50 a day, and skilled labor is higher than in the United States."

As manager in charge of all Armour interests in South America, the company has appointed Mr. H. E. Finney of their Fort Worth plant. Mr. Finney's 25 years of ex-

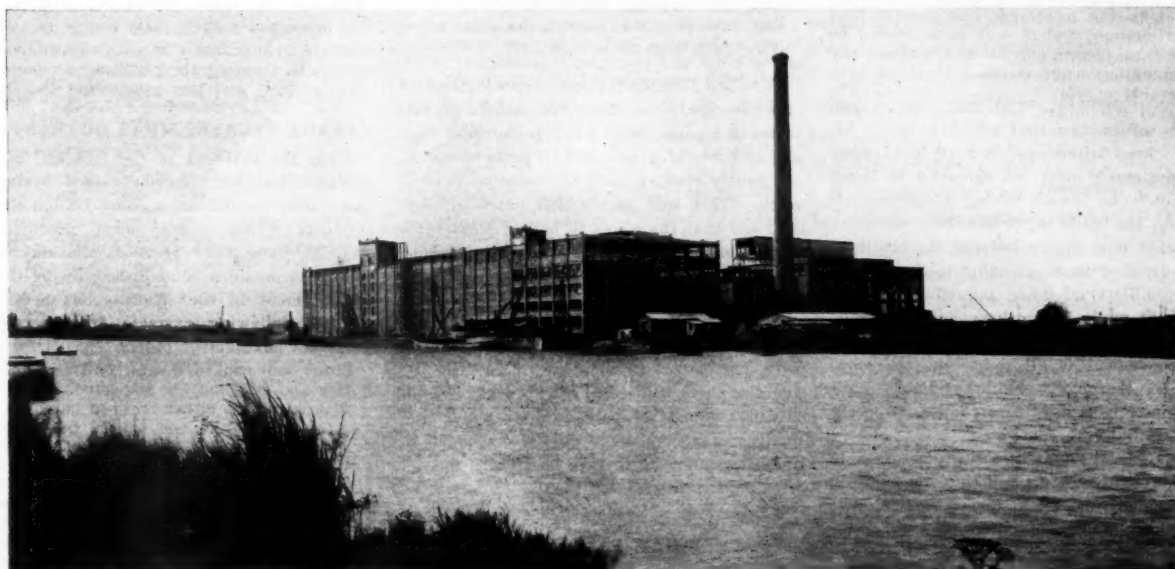


Photo from "Armeo."

VIEW OF THE NEW ARMOUR PLANT IN ARGENTINA JUST BEFORE ITS COMPLETION.

from Buenos Aires brought to the function a distinguished party, among whom were Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, President of the Argentine Republic; the Vice-president of the republic, the American Ambassador, cabinet ministers, deputies and representatives of the bank and commercial and breeders' associations.

This plant, which has been under construction since September, 1913, represents an investment of three and one-half million dollars, and is claimed by its builders to be the largest, finest and most perfectly appointed packinghouse ever built. It will have a daily killing capacity of 1,500 cattle (same as the Chicago plant), 2,500 sheep and 1,000 hogs.

It is located near the town of La Plata, Argentina. In Spanish, the name of this plant will be *Frigorífico Armour de La Plata* (Armour's packinghouse on the Plate River). The town itself is a place of about 60,000 inhabitants, and is located some forty miles below Buenos Aires.

Direct Connection With Ocean Traffic.

The plant is situated on what is known as the Gran Dock, in direct contact with the Santiago river, so that ocean vessels can dock at the plant after first sailing up the broad mouth of the La Plata. A railroad terminal connects with the plant on the inland side, where livestock from all over the Argentine

tures are provided with electric elevators as well as stairways. Each department has its own dressing room, lavatories and shower baths. A visitor's platform has been constructed, so that visitors may watch the process of slaughtering.

Government Inspection Is Maintained.

One of the important features of this plant is its cooling system. Since practically all of the finished products will be subject to long shipment across the Atlantic, to either the United States or Europe, adequate cooling facilities were of the utmost importance. These coolers were accordingly built of sufficient capacity to contain at one time under the most rigorous sanitary conditions an amount of stock equal to a full week's kill.

Of course all food products passing through plants located within the boundaries of the Argentine Republic will be subject to the rigorous inspection system maintained by that government. This system of inspection is one which is recognized by our own Federal authorities.

Of the 3,000 employees who will be required to operate this plant, only the manager, superintendent, department heads and foremen have been drawn from the Armour forces in the United States. All minor employees are being recruited from the native population of the country.

perience in the packing business, and particularly the five years of pioneer and livestock promotion work which he has been carrying on as manager of Armour interests in Texas, seem to make him the ideal man for the working out of problems incident to developing a livestock industry in a new country.

The situation which he will face will be quite analogous to that which he met when he went to Texas six years ago. Texas, like Argentina, produced for the most part only beef animals. Mr. Finney carried on an educational propaganda among farmers and livestock raisers, pointing out the advantages to be derived from the raising of hogs and offering every inducement and encouragement to such farmers as were inclined to act upon his suggestions.

Hog Raising to Be Developed.

The facilities for hog slaughter which have been provided in this new plant will represent the first actual demonstration of faith in the hog raising possibilities of Argentina, which has so far produced very little volume in the way of hogs—largely because there has been no market. No other packinghouse in South America has so far taken a step in this direction. The Armour investment in hog slaughtering facilities has been

(Continued on page 32.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

HANDLING BEEF HEAD TRIMMINGS.

A subscriber in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please advise me in your next issue as to the treatment and care of beef head trimmings, and if such meat should be used in frankfurters and bologna without any beef trimmings being mixed with it. I have considerable trouble during the hot months with head trimmings, and would thank you for any information that will help me.

Beef "head trimmings" is head meat other than the cheek meat, which latter is taken out "hot." In houses having a canning department the heads (after the cheek meat has been taken out) are cooked and the resultant meats diverted to the canning room.

Some killers advocate trimming out the head meat while hot; others chill the heads and trim out the meat cold. Either way most convenient is all right, but the meat must be thoroughly chilled. Heads chill easily, but "hot" head meat, unless properly spread, is liable to sour.

Chill all head meats as quickly as possible and thoroughly before putting in cure or before using for fresh for sausage. You should have no trouble with head or cheek meat properly handled. Of course, if piled up hot and left any length of time out of the cooler, instead of spreading and placing in the cooler, trouble must be expected.

We would not advocate bologna or frankfurters being made solely of "head meat." A mixture of beef and hog meats is much more acceptable. Any and all lean meats may be used, figuring, of course, on the sales price of the product. The kind of sausage required demands certain classes and grades

of meats, all of which are wholesome, and frequently the cheapest meats are the most nutritious.

In the first place, wash the heads thoroughly; chill the meat thoroughly; cure the meat thoroughly, and slam it through that hot sausage room without unnecessary delay. That is about all there is to it. "Get action" in every stage, in every department—that's the dope!

Take the "dry cure" every time for sausage meats, if you must carry them.

LIQUID TOILET SOAP.

A subscriber in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a good formula for a liquid toilet soap, such as is used in containers in hotel and restaurant lavatories?

Here is a formula for soft soap which might suit your purpose: Heat 100 pounds of molasses in a boiler fitted with steam coils; then add 20 parts of potash and 50 parts of water, constantly stirring until the solution is complete. Then add slowly 100 parts of oleic acid and heat the whole to boiling point for a short time. This formula will produce about 250 to 260 parts of soft soap. Perfume with oil of lavender or oil of rosemary.

A soft "water glass" soap is made as follows: 100 pounds of coconut oil is saponified with 200 pounds of soda lye of 20 degs. B., and the paste boiled clear. Then add gradually 600 pounds of potash water glass; and finally potash lye of 20 degs. B. is added in quantity sufficient to give the whole the desired consistency.

NEW PATENTS.

The following patent recently granted is reported by the United States Patent Office:

1,142,901. Meat Slicer. John I. McCormick, Chicago, Ill., assignor to American Slicing Machine Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 24, 1911. Serial No. 616,586. A meat slicer comprising a rotary cutting knife and an adjustable normally fixed blade in contact therewith, located adjacent and substantially concentric with the cutting edge and inter-

posed between it and the center of the knife.

1,144,507. Slicing-Machine. Hendrik Stukart, Rotterdam, Netherlands, assignor to U. S. Slicing Machine Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 31, 1913. Serial No. 757,863.

1. A slicing-machine embodying a cutter, an adjustably mounted support therefor, driving mechanism for the cutter, a bearing for the cutter, said bearing connected with the support for adjustment with respect thereto to adjust said driving mechanism, and means whereby the support may be adjusted to adjust the cutter without affecting the said driving mechanism.

1,144,539. Process for Treating Oils and Fats. William P. M. Grelek, Elgin, Ill. Filed February 19, 1914. Serial No. 819,622. 1.

The process of making fatty compounds which consists in intimately mixing the component materials, treating the resulting compound to form a spray and then congealing the spray.

CANADA RELAXES MEAT QUARANTINE.

Upon the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease last fall Canada issued stringent quarantine regulations against United States products which covered meat products as well as livestock. These regulations have now been modified or abolished, owing to the improvement in the situation, as is shown by the following extracts from a recent Canadian government order:

Cured and cooked meats, lard and tallow, butter and eggs may be imported.

Dressed meats, either fresh or cured, in car lots, en route from one United States point to another, may be permitted to pass through Canada in bond in sealed cars, provided also that the steps and running boards of such cars have been disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry into Canada.

Dressed meats, either fresh or cured, may be admitted when accompanied by a certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the shipment has not originated in a closed or exposed area of a State under Federal quarantine, provided shipments do not include tongues, heads, or feet in the fresh unpickled state.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.

PAUL L. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 514 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Wabash 5840.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per yr. (21 m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, John J. Fellin (J. J. Fellin & Co., Inc.),
Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-President, Howard R. Smith (Jones & Lamb
Co.), Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, Geo. L. McCarthy (The National Provisioner),
New York, N. Y.

Treasurer, Max N. Agger (J. C. Roth Packing Co.),
Cincinnati, O.

Executive Committee: Fred Krey (Krey Packing Co.),
St. Louis, Mo., chairman; O. G. Mayer (O. F. Mayer & Bro.),
Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Burrows (O. H. Hammond Co.),
Chicago, Ill.; Myron McMillan (J. T. McMillan Co.),
St. Paul, Minn.; John Theurer (Theurer-Norton Provision Co.),
Cleveland, O.; B. W. E. Decker (Jacob E. Decker & Sons),
Mason City, Iowa; W. G. Agar (Dunlevey & Bro. Co.),
Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank J. Sullivan (Sullivan Packing Co.),
Detroit, Mich.; A. T. Danahy (Danahy Packing Co.),
Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTONSEED ADULTERATION

One of the subjects only briefly touched upon at the recent Birmingham convention of the cottonseed products trade was the matter of seed adulteration. One of the speakers made the startling statement that seed adulteration has reached the point where gin manufacturers were actually devising machinery which enables the farmer and ginner to deliver the seed to the purchaser with the trash and dirt still in it.

Grading of cottonseed and other features of dealing between the oil miller and the man from whom he buys his seed have long been topics of serious discussion. The mill man has reasonable ground for considering himself the abused party. As a Mississippi merchant told the crushers at Birmingham in a witty speech, they let the professional politician hold them up to the public as crooks, without taking adequate measures

to defend themselves. The demagogue howls and they keep still, with the inevitable result in the public mind.

Seed adulteration hurts the oil mills for three reasons: It injures mill machinery by the passage of the dirt and trash through the machines; it increases freight cost by the added weight of dirt and trash in the seed; and lastly, it is basically dishonest. The practice known as "plating" a cotton bale—that is, inserting heavy foreign material to increase the weight of the bale—is made a felony by law in the South. Why is it any less wrong to load seed with dirt and trash to increase weight?

The tendency of the press to take the side of the farmer against the oil miller is illustrated in a newspaper complaint from Georgia only last week, where crushers are accused of adulterating cottonseed meal with sand and cinders. The farmer who buys the meal is consoled with; nothing is said of his selling dirt and trash to the miller in the guise of seed.

When seed adulteration has reached the point where it enlists the ingenuity of gin manufacturers in devising elaborate machinery which cleans the seed cotton and finally deposits the seed and dirt together, to be sold to the mills, then it seems to be time for definite and determined action to put an end to such an abuse.

PACKERS AGAIN PROTEST

Packinghouse representatives again protested to the State Department at Washington this week against the high-handed treatment meted out to them by the British government, without any effective relief being secured by our own government. The callers on Secretary Lansing put their case in plain language.

The British government has done absolutely nothing, from all surface indications, to make good the promises made after the meetings and protests of the packers nearly two months ago. As a result, it is hoped the department will again take the matter up with London. It is even hoped that the matter will be made the subject of a formal note, but if the precedents of the immediate past are followed the plight of the packing interests and the \$20,000,000 they have at stake will not be allowed to assume such a dignity in the so-called diplomatic dickering that goes on amiably between Washington and Downing street.

Following the meetings the packers had with Mr. Bryan and Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attache of the British embassy at Washington in May, Ambassador Page cabled that the British government had promised that the cases of the detained cargoes would be taken up at once, and that the first four would be heard on June 6.

Nevertheless, nothing satisfactory to the packers was done until July 12, and action then attempted was highly detrimental to their interests. On that day Sir Edward Carson, the new attorney general, asked the prize court to condemn the Swedish steamer Fridland and the Norwegian steamers Alfred Noble, Bjornstjerne Bjornson and Kim.

This is the upshot of British promises made ever since these ships and their American cargoes of foodstuffs were prevented from going to Norway and taken to British ports last November. There still remain other similar cargoes, some reports giving the additional number as 27, and others as 34.

Sir Edward Carson is quoted by cable as making the direct charge to the court that "these vessels had been carrying absolute and conditional contraband from America intended for German consumption." The Attorney General also stated in court that the American meat and meat products that had been seized by Great Britain amounted to 23,274,580 pounds.

It is understood that Secretary of State Lansing has been working on a reply to the British order-in-council, and it is hoped that the protest made by the packers this week will have an important bearing thereon. It is certainly time that some definite action was taken.

COLD STORAGE BILL VETOED

The uniform cold storage bill recommended for all states by national cold storage authorities after investigation, and passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, was vetoed recently by Governor Brumbaugh. It was to take the place of the present iniquitous law, passed under demagogic agitation two years ago, which failed to protect consumers, while it imposed great hardship on food trades and increased costs to consumers.

When the legislature first passed the bill repealing the present law the governor, in vetoing the measure, stated as his reason that the act left the State without any law regulating cold storage. To meet this objection the "uniform cold storage law," drafted and recommended by the National Commission on Uniform Laws, was promptly introduced and passed by almost a two-thirds majority. And now the governor puts his veto on this measure, which is generally considered by well informed and disinterested opinion the sanest cold storage law yet devised, and so far superior to the law it sought to replace that there is no comparison.

The governor was evidently influenced by protests stirred up by professional food faddists and other ignorant persons who still believe that cold storage is an invention of the devil, food poisoners and trade extortioners. There was no question that conditions under the existing law needed remedy.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A cotton oil mill will be built at Aiken, S. C., by J. W. Woodward.

The Cudahy Packing Company has spent \$10,000 remodeling its branch house at Salem, Mass.

Cooper & Son of Auburn, N. Y., will open a wholesale and retail meat branch at Cortland, N. Y.

Miller & Lux, the big San Francisco packers, will establish a branch plant at Sacramento, Calif.

The Gauthier Abattoir Company, Bristol, Va., is planning to add a fertilizer department to its plant.

The Yorkville Cotton Oil Company, Yorkville, S. C., has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Duval Farm & Livestock Co., Jacksonville, Fla., contemplate the erection of a packing plant at Bayard, Fla.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has taken over the plant of the Edible Products Company at Bayonne, N. J.

H. Oberndorf & Sons are the successors to the old and well-known hide, tallow and by-products firm of Adler & Oberndorf at Chicago.

A packing plant is being agitated by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Columbia, S. C., with J. W. Lillard as chairman.

Farmers in southern Louisiana are planning a \$30,000 abattoir and by-products plant at Napoleonville, La. Cattle and hogs will be slaughtered. Emil Sundberry is chairman of the local committee.

Sam Craig has been appointed manager of George Chamberlain & Company's produce branch at 25 South Market st., Boston, Mass. Mr. Craig was with Swift and Company for eight years in Boston.

The plant and business of the Cahill Beef Company, Meriden, Conn., has been sold to

Swift & Company. There will be no change in the management of the business, the Cahill brothers remaining in charge.

The stockholders of the Old Dutch Market, Inc., Washington, D. C., have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$150,000 to \$300,000. The growing business of the company necessitates increased capital.

T. F. Maurin has been selected as general manager of the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., succeeding J. T. Gibbons, who goes into private business. Mr. Maurin is president of the Fort Worth Packing Company.

John Raher, of Swift and Company's oleomargarine plant at Chicago, has been appointed superintendent, and Chas. B. Higgins has been made manager of Swift and Company's new oleomargarine plant at Cambridge, Mass.

John J. Felin & Company, the Philadelphia pork packers, find it necessary to again enlarge their Philadelphia plant. Plans for a five-story reinforced concrete and brick addition have been filed by architect C. B. Comstock.

The New York Livestock Sales Company, Yonkers, N. Y., has been formed with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are Robert M. Williams, 321 West 55th street, New York; Grant Hoerner, New York; James H. Clarke, Yonkers.

A partnership has been formed between Horace Berry and George Wales under the name of Berry & Wales, 37 South Market st., Boston, Mass. Mr. Berry was employed by Hammond & Company for 10 years at their Clinton Market and Provision Company branch in Boston, and for the last seven years has been manager of the G. F. & E. C. Swift branch of Swift and Company, Boston.

FEDERAL NET WEIGHT DECISION.

In enforcing the Federal net weight law the Department of Agriculture has decided to extend until January 1, 1916, the privilege of using labels and cartons printed prior to

May 11, 1914, which do not state the quantity of the contents of packages of food in terms of the largest unit, as Food Inspection Decision No. 154, holds that they should, providing the quantity of the contents is otherwise plainly and correctly indicated.

For example, it is not proper, under Food Inspection Decision No. 154, to mark a package "Contents 26 fluid ounces"; the package should be marked "One and five-eighths pints" or "One pint 10 fluid ounces." The purpose of this decision is to compel quantities to be stated in the form most readily intelligible to most persons.

In order to avoid the waste of a large number of labels and cartons, however, which had been printed before this decision was issued, the Department agreed some time ago to permit the use of such labels and cartons which, although they did not comply with the regulations in this respect, were otherwise satisfactory, had been printed prior to May 11, 1914, and indicated an honest attempt to comply with the provisions of the law.

The present decision extends the time to which these labels may be used from June 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916. The additional time is granted for the purpose of enabling manufacturers and dealers in food products to dispose of their stocks of labels and to avoid the loss which the immediate enforcement of the regulations in this respect would cause. Until January 1, 1916, therefore, the Department will not recommend proceedings solely upon the charge that the statement of quantity of contents on the package, if otherwise satisfactory, is not in terms of the largest unit in the package.

JUNE OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of June, 1915, was 6,472,680 lbs. uncolored and 213,587 lbs. colored, a total of 6,686,267 lbs., or over one million pounds more than a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,184,890 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
June, 1914	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831
April	7,831,205
May	7,576,414
June	6,686,267



Stedman's Improved Disintegrators
FOR GRINDING AND PULVERIZING
**Bones, Tankage,
Oil Cakes, etc.**
FERTILIZER MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.
SEE OUR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 12.
Established 1834
STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS
AURORA, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Opened To Show Working Parts.

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN
WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM
SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS

Manufactured by

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Write for Catalogue

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Liquidation Continues—New Low Levels Reached—Pressure Persistent—Stocks Still Oppressive—Hog Movement More Moderate.

Liquidation has been the key-note of the provision market during the past week, resulting in very heavy declines in values. The drop in the market has been about 1½c. a lb. on lard from the last trading levels and the market is nearly 3c. a lb. below the high of the season at the low point this week. The decline in the price of pork from the high of the month has been about \$2.50 a bbl. and from the high of the season about \$5.50 a bbl.

The decline in ribs has been in keeping with the decline in other products. The drop in values has carried the market below a parity with hogs, but this has not as yet appeared to have any effect on the market. The stocks of product are so large that it is likely to take some considerable time at a very liberal scale of movement to reduce the stocks to a figure which will be of reasonable proportions and easily handled.

The stocks of product are not only large at Chicago, but at other leading western packing points and are claimed to be very liberal at other points so that there is but moderate demand for product on account of the large stocks at outside points. The decline in prices has been so radical that there is some disposition at present to look for a halting spot but this is not yet very plain. The situation is a rather uncertain one at present. After such a radical break a reasonable recovery in values would be natural. The situation as to the pressure of product stocks to a certain extent depends on a number of conditions, influential in which are likely to be the question of the hog movement and the possibilities of further accumulations in product stocks.

With the lower price for product there has naturally been a lower price for hogs and hog values have quite steadily declined. The decline in values, however, has not been in keeping with the weakness in product and it is now generally conceded that product prices are lower than the cost of production. The stocks, however, are so large that excepting as an illustration of the weakness of the situation the figures do not convey much meaning. The current price of hogs has recently been about 1½c. a lb. below last year while the recent market for lard has been 2c. to 2½c. lower than last year, ribs about 2c. lower, and pork \$5 to \$7 lower than last year. The greatest discount in pork was in the July delivery reflecting the spot situation.

In view of the immense stocks of product, the distribution from Chicago is being very closely watched. The shipments of meats from that point last week amounted to 13,000,000 lbs. and the shipments of lard were only 3,300,000 lbs. while receipts of lard were 2,200,000.

The amount of fresh meat shipped was very

liberal, however, the total for the week being 29,000,000 lbs. against 18,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The shipments of cut meats were 2,000,000 lbs. larger than a year ago.

With such a radical change in values as has been seen, the market, as soon as opportunity offers, will begin to shop around seeking a level at which large interests will be willing to take over the big stocks of product, and carry them against a later demand. In sizing up the situation the distribution from packing centers and its effect on stock of product will be most important. The semi-monthly statement of product stocks at Chicago will give some idea whether distribution is beginning to feel the influence of the lower quotations.

Chicago provision stocks for July 15 are reported as follows:

	July 15, 1915.	June 30, 1915.	July 15, 1914.
Pork, contract, bbls....	63,343	61,528	35,221
Pork, old, bbls.....	5,169	6,139	.....
Lard, contract, tes....	267,169	248,871	190,303
Lard, old, tes.....	.....	.....	6,893
Short ribs, lbs.....	41,664,553	41,169,166	13,356,045
Extra short clears, lbs.	2,639,452	2,336,632	2,623,974

The falling off in the movement of hogs from the country is another feature of considerable importance as this decrease in the offerings of hogs on the one hand with the low prices on the other, may make for a smaller production of fresh meats, therefore some increase in demand on cured meats. The decline in the lard market has been more rapid than the decline in compound lard and cottonseed oil so that it is thought the demand for lard will be stimulated to a certain extent by the lower prevailing prices.

The export movement of lard last week was very disappointing showing a total of only 2,879,000 lbs. following 11,857,000 lbs. the preceding week. Exports of meats were also more limited with the total only about 13,000,000 lbs. compared with 26,000,000 lbs. the preceding week. The fresh foreign demand at the decline is claimed to be rather disappointing and buying has not been stimulated as much as hoped for by the lower prices.

The slaughtering of hogs in the West for the week was reported at 442,000, compared with 615,000 the previous week, and 363,000 for the corresponding week last year. Cattle slaughtered, 136,000; sheep, 203,000; calves, 25,000. Aggregate slaughtering of hogs since March 1, about 10,319,000, compared with 8,461,000 last season.

LARD.—The market was dull and weaker with the West. Demand is light with exporters showing no interest. City steam, 7½c. nom.; Middle West, \$8@8.10 nom.; Western, \$8.50; Refined Continent, \$9.25 nom.; South America, \$9.60 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$10.60; compound lard, 7@7½c.

PORK.—The demand has been light and with the break at the West local quotations have been unsettled. Mess is quoted at \$18@18.50 nom.; clear, \$19@21.50 nom.; family, \$21@21.50.

BEEF.—The market is dull and steady. Trading is limited and without feature. Quoted: Family, \$19.50@20.50 nom.; mess, \$18@18.50 nom.; Packet, \$18.50@19 nom.; extra India mess, \$31@32.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to June 10, 1915:

BACON.—Avonmouth, England, 16,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 458,397 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 12,585 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,027 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 2,198 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,240 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,022 lbs.; Havre, France, 228,364 lbs.; Hull, England, 231,841 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,846 lbs.; Las Palmas, C. I., 27,465 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,208,217 lbs.; London, England, 472,301 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 364,704 lbs.; Preston, England, 12,769 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.

HAMS.—Avonmouth, England, 29,997 lbs.; Bristol, England, 182,882 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 4,826 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 992 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 593 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 13,892 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,652 lbs.; Hull, England, 284,971 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 271,100 lbs.; London, England, 1,181,400 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 25,691 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 35,560 lbs.; Preston, England, 9,986 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,323 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 8,995 lbs.

LARD.—Aboumeta, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Durban, South Africa, 18,518 lbs.; Havre, France, 16,270 lbs.; Hull, England, 64,900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,905 lbs.; Las Palmas, C. I., 99,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 214,742 lbs.; London, England, 97,900 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,319,708 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 2,200 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 30,887 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 89,796 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 5,000 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bristol, England, 263,025 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 26,290 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,090 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 73,631 lbs.; Hull, England, 38,121 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 35,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 118,901 lbs.; London, England, 28,070 lbs.; Preston, England, 26,358 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 1,280 lbs.

PORK.—Aboumeta, W. I., 20 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11 bbls.; London, England, 10 tes., 100 bbls.; Samana, S. D., 30½ bbls.

PORK SNOOTS.—Aboumeta, W. I., 40 bbls. SAUSAGES.—Durban, France, 400 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 18 cs.; Havre, France, 1,010 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 25 bxs.; London, England, 25 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 2,175 tes.; Oran, Algeria, 112 bxs.; Samana, S. D., 111 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 28 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Barcelona, Spain, 40 kgs.; Durban, South Africa, 230 cs.; Liverpool, England, 86 cs.; London, England, 60 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to June 10, 1915:

CURED MEAT.—Bristol, England, 1,350 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 40 tes.; London, England, 50 tes.; Monrovia, Liberia, 8 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Aboumeta, W. I., 30 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 tes.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 6,824,925 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 15 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 46 bbls.; London, England, 349,702 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 5 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 746,194 lbs.; 25 bbls.; 200 tes.; Melbourne, Australia, 6 bbls.; Samana, S. D., 5 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 26 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—London, England, 400 tes.; Liverpool, England, 105 tes.; Marseilles, France, 60 tes.

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE MATERIAL
BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS
PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.

OLEO STOCK.—Marseilles, France, 686 tes.
OLEOMARGARINE.—San Domingo, S. D., 5,730 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,750 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 3,130 lbs.

SOAP STOCK.—Caibarien Cuba, 100 bbls.; Samana, S. D., 23 lbs.

TALLOW.—Liverpool, England, 7,042 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 122,618 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 2,060 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,773 lbs.

TONGUES.—London, Eng., 850 cs.

CANNED MEATS.—Durban, South Africa, 494 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 4,975 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 100 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 12 cs.; Havre, France, 679 cs.; Hull, England, 167 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 59 cs.; Leghorn, Italy, 10,940 cs.; London, England, 10,211 cs.; Marseilles, France, 19 cs.; St. Anthony, W. I., 52 cs.; Samana, S. D., 63 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to June 10, 1915:

BUTTER.—Hamilton Bermuda, 7,534 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 626 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 4,742 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 171 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 201 cs.; Hull, England, 400 cs.; Liverpool, England, 900 cs.; London, England, 100 cs.

CHEESE.—Bristol, England, 194,420 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,828 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 690 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 35,288 lbs.; London, England, 2,124,795 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 444,656 lbs.; Samana, S. D., 2,338 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c. Sweet pickled—8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9@9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾@13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 15.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16½@17c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; city dressed hogs, 11¾c.; city steam lard, 7¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are reported as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; Boston butts, 12@12½c.; boneless butts, 13@13½c.; neck ribs, 4c.; spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 4c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.; frozen loins, 11½@14c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.72½	
Cable transfers	4.77½	
Demand sterling	4.76½	
Commercial, 60 days	4.72	
Commercial, 90 days	4.70	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight	5.61	
Bankers' cables	5.58½	
Bankers' checks	5.59	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	—	
Bankers' sight	81½	
Cable transfers	81½	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight	—	
Bankers' sight	40½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks	25.93	

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 10, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.				
To—	Week ending July 10, 1915.	Week ending July 11, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to July 10, 1915.	
United Kingdom..	300	300	8,426	
Continent	18	18	2,428	
So. & Cen. Am..	75	133	7,817	
West Indies	726	1,122	37,263	
Br. No. Am. Col.	974	263	13,452	
Other countries..	—	—	325	
Total	1,775	1,896	69,711	
MEATS, LBS.				
United Kingdom..	12,301,075	4,675,750	404,692,177	
Continent	404,250	187,950	126,835,196	
So. & Cen. Am..	55,954	34,000	1,687,493	
West Indies	124,764	120,275	4,661,245	
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,151	—	113,376	
Other countries..	—	—	47,115	
Total	12,923,244	5,017,975	538,036,602	
LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom..	1,508,500	2,826,700	217,728,960	
Continent	17,318	1,275,290	133,445,198	
So. & Cen. Am..	934,978	156,980	14,856,434	
West Indies	284,500	154,300	15,459,526	
Br. No. Am. Col.	133,631	—	421,419	
Other countries..	—	4,180	762,577	
Total	2,879,927	4,417,440	382,704,114	

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,221	3,722,019	614,427
Boston	8	1,435,225	692,500
Philadelphia	—	—	66,000
New Orleans	546	147,000	934,000
Montreal	—	7,599,000	572,000
St. John, N. B..	—	120,000	—
Total week.....	1,775	13,023,244	2,678,927
Previous week....	1,400	25,434,788	11,856,679
Two weeks ago....	1,797	28,156,804	6,060,595
Cor. week last y'r	1,896	5,017,975	4,417,440

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to July 10, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs....	13,942,200	17,334,400	Dec. 3,392,200
Meats, lbs....	538,036,602	228,069,685	Inc. 309,966,917
Lard, lbs....	382,704,114	304,477,347	Inc. 78,226,767

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Tallow	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Cottonseed oil	13sh.	65sh.	75c.	120sh.
Oil cake	50c.	50c.	50c.	55c.
Butter	100sh.	100sh.	150c.	175sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 8, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bags.	Butter.	Hams.				
Lapland, Liverpool	100	3777	180	2500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Liverpool	—	2426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebra, Liverpool	5420	100	700	230	—	—	—	—	—	3500
Saxonia, Liverpool	2999	1327	85	825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnehaha, London	250	1289	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesaba, London	—	481	—	14500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghazee, Hull	—	173	—	225	6939	—	—	—	—	—
Canova, Manchester	—	10	—	150	5338	—	—	—	—	—
Pascal, Manchester	—	280	—	60	10625	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City, Bristol	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oristano, Cardiff	—	—	230	50	748	—	—	—	—	—
Richard, Rotterdam	6913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulrik Holins, Norresendby, Denmark	12388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kristianafjord, Bergen	—	405	—	6	150	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana, Copenhagen	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visigoth, La Pallice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hathor, La Pallice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, Bordeaux	—	7328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardgowan, Havre	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklyn, Havre	—	—	—	100	50	—	—	—	—	—
Favignana, Genoa	—	655	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
Taormina, Mediterranean	—	100	—	25	4	—	—	—	—	—
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Giorgio, Mediterranean	—	25	—	175	2501	—	—	—	—	—
Total	26655	3699	19187	750	56	970	48120	—	—	—

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JACOB STERN & SONS

HIDES, CALF SKINS, TALLOW

SPECIALISTS IN PACKER GREASE, ALSO CATTLE TAILS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A moderate business was reported in the principal tallow quarters while there were other interests who assert that trade was quiet, thus giving the market an irregular appearance. No special change has taken place in the price list during the week. Brokers generally stated that it was hard to excite buyers and stuff is taken only when needed and in limited quantities at a time.

However, the underlying situation is not looked upon as weak. For some time pessimistic opinions have been expressed, but tallow values have not been lowered drastically. This has been the case very recently. It developed, however, that makers of tallow were sold up sufficiently to leave them quite as independent as the buyers who used the political uncertainty and the big break in provision market as points in their favor.

The London auction sale did not have much influence and as a matter of fact it is not taken very seriously from week to week. There were 1,941 casks offered, at the last auction, of which 1,356 were taken at prices unchanged to 6d. advance.

OLEO STEARINE.—No change has occurred with trade quiet and the market quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. The large decline in the lard market has not helped business.

OLEO OIL.—The market is inactive with quotations about nominal. Extras are quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. and prime at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASES.—Dealings have again been light with values showing slight change. Interest in the market is small. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. nom.; bone, — nom.; house, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. nom.

COCOANUT.—The market has shown a little recession with other oils but is fairly steady at the decline and foreign markets show steadiness. Quoted: Cochin, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. in pipes and $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12 c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quoted a little lower due to the position of competing oils, but there is a better tone reported abroad with some rather good sales, both for foreign and American trade, which has taken the pressure off the former market. Prime red spot, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipment, $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ 9 c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—For 20 cold test, 95 @ 96 c.; 30 do., 88 c.; water white, 80 @ 82 c.; low grade off yellow, 63 c.

CORN OIL.—Prices have weakened with other oils and demand has been dull at the decline. Prices quoted at $\$5.65$ in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Trade in bean oil is quiet with values showing a steady tone on light business. Spot is quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and 16,193 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 10, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 2,471,860 pounds, value averaged 9 cents per pound.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 16, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 60,226 quarters; to the Continent, 1,192 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 68,555 quarters; to the Continent, 1,272 quarters; to the United States, none.

MORE CALVES IN NEW ENGLAND.

New England farmers are giving attention to the raising of cattle. A Peabody leather man, just back from a long auto trip, says that he never saw as many calves on New England farms as he did this trip. In the small farm yard there was a little bossy, and on the larger farms there were calves by the dozen and even by the scores. The leather man is of the opinion that the high price of meats, hides and other animal products is encouraging New England farmers to revive the raising of cattle.—Hide and Leather.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Tomkins-Summer Co.)

Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1915.—The market on high-grade ground tankage remains firm at last week's quotation, $\$2.25$ and 10 c. for tankage, and $\$2.45$ for blood, Chicago basis. Being fertilizer convention week, trading is at a standstill. Buyers last week clamored for tankage at the prices formerly prevailing, and inquiries for more tankage than can be produced in the next three months came forward, which proves that the demand is in evidence.

Steam bone, practically all grades from $1/65$ to $3/50$, both ground and unground, scored an advance of $\$1$ per ton. Buyers are slow to concede the raise. Producers standing firm at the advance. Skulls, jaws and knuckles are quiet. No demand, on account of unsettled condition of the glue market. Only the best productions are wanted. Off stock, overcooked, fit only for grinding, is selling for about $\$20$ per ton.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 15.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 @ 76 per cent. caustic soda, $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, $\$2.10$ per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. basis 48 per cent.; silic, $\$15$ @ 20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., in bbls., $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 9c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9@ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12 c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; soya bean oil, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; prime city tallow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.15c. per lb.

House grease, $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine, $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ 9 c. per lb.; brown grease, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 15, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending July 15, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	155
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	353
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,510
Belize, British Honduras ..	—	161
Bergen, Norway	—	3,400
Bombay, India	—	37
Bordeaux, France	—	150
Bristol, England	40	275
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	271	8,303
Caibarien, Cuba	—	12
Callao, Peru	—	143
Cape Haitien, Haiti.	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,725
Cardenas, Cuba	10	269
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Cayenne, French Guiana ..	—	534
Christiania, Norway	375	1,475
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	210
Colon, Panama	88	1,015
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	14,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,371
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	8
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	1,537
Fremantle, Australia	—	320
Genoa, Italy	—	18,870
Gibraltar, Spain	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,710
Havana, Cuba	104	1,577
Havre, France	—	4,222
Hull, England	—	1,918
Kingston, W. I.	72	1,176
Kobe, Japan	—	11
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
La Plata, A. R.	—	324
Las Palmas, Canary Isl.	—	203
Liverpool, England	200	9,370
London, England	25	19,732
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	—	171
Manchester, England	—	10,755
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	136
Marseilles, France	600	7,214
Matanzas, W. I.	—	103
Melbourne, Australia	—	47
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	555
Montevideo, Uruguay	221	18,672
Naples, Italy	—	4,067
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	130
Palermo, Sicily	—	1,600
Para, Brazil	—	415
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	479
Piraeus, Greece	—	2,040
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	33
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	99
Port Barrios, C. A.	6	18
Port Limon, C. R.	—	197
Port Natal, Cape Colony ..	—	25
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	26
Progreso, Mexico	—	184
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	30
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	228	2,363
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137,813
St. Johns, N. F.	—	62
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
Sanchez, S. D.	137	213
San Domingo, S. D.	70	665
San Juan, P. R.	58	265
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	3
Santiago, Cuba	77	701
Santos, Brazil	—	3,570
Savona, British Columbia ..	—	600
Sydney, Australia	—	104
Trinidad, Island of	—	209
Valparaiso, Chile	156	709
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	66
Wellington, N. Z.	—	163
Yokohama, Japan	—	40
Ports not stated	—	187,641
Total	2,738	481,665
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	452

Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	900
Christiania, Norway	5,995	44,290
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	500
Frederickstad, Norway	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	25	205
Genoa, Italy	—	200
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	8,010
Havana, Cuba	200	6,212
Havre, France	—	150
Liverpool, England	837	2,337
Manchester, England	—	2,000
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,852
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,000
San Juan, P. R.	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	2
Vera Cruz, Mexico	400	2,710
Total	7,457	92,470

From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	70
Manchester, England	—	4,767
Progreso, Mexico	—	341
Santiago, Cuba	—	88
Tampico, Mexico	40	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,763
Total	40	7,069

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,456
Havre, France	—	493
Liverpool, England	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	3,880

From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	6,401
Total	—	6,401

From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	97
Liverpool, England	—	10,394
London, England	—	10,045
Manchester, England	—	6,168
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,422
Total	—	33,956

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,789
Liverpool, England	—	12,479
London, England	—	11,569
Ports not stated	—	1,930
Total	—	28,773

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,250
Rosario, A. R.	—	275
Total	—	3,525

From all other ports—		
Canada	1,518	40,612
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2
Total	1,518	40,614

	Week ending July 15, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.	Same period. 1913. Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York	2,738	481,665	229,868
From New Orleans	7,457	92,562	61,252
From Galveston	40	7,069	1,571
From Baltimore	—	3,880	3,700
From Philadelphia	—	6,401	910
From Savannah	—	33,956	43,999
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	28,773	18,788
From Boston	—	110	4
From San Francisco	—	127	29
From Mobile	—	3,525	2,238
From all other ports	1,518	40,614	57,524
Total	11,753	708,143	419,883

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1915.—Thirty-six and a half cents bid for new crop cottonseed oil, fall shipment; no trading. Prompt meal, \$23@23.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 15, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil nominally 37½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$24.50@25. Hulls, \$5.50@6, loose.

THE AMERICAN POTASH SUPPLY.

We are glad to note that American potash in commercial quantities is in sight, says the American Fertilizer. One of the concerns which has been doing extensive research work with Utah alunite for more than two years is now pushing work on a good-sized plant, and expects to be shipping potash early in the fall. The company has plenty of capital and skilled labor, and has doubtless solved the main problems in the reduction of alunite.

We will have no German potash this year, and very likely none next year, so the Utah factory is assured of a ready market for all it can produce at prices far above normal. At least one other company is planning to make alunite potash, and work is well advanced on the very large operation at Searles Lake, in Southern California, which will produce several chemicals, potash being among the number.

The Government chemists still insist that kelp furnishes the most promising source of supply for potash. A good deal of experimental work has been done on kelp by several concerns, without much financial success. There seems to be that wide gap between theory and practice which is found so often in new undertakings.

The makers of American potash will have some hard problems to solve, but we learn by doing. American chemists have worked miracles in other lines. We believe they will be equally successful with potash.

VIEWS ON THE COTTON BLOCKADE.

The Washington Post on July 14 announced an interesting symposium it had collected from leading Southern cities in regard to the effects, or expected effects, of the British blockade of cotton. New Orleans, Dallas and Memphis profess to see a ray of light in the dark situation, especially as the cotton is always paid for, no matter if it never reaches its destination. On the other Great Britain from her position, and Galveston, Savannah believes that extreme measures should be resorted to in order to force ton seems to think that the cotton interests will be ruined unless conditions are bettered.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of May, by districts from which exported, are as follows: Georgia, 2,389 bbls.; New York, 67,846 bbls.; Virginia, 612 bbls.; Galveston, 10 bbls.; New Orleans, 5,701 bbls.; Michigan, 2,569 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 1,645 bbls.; Vermont, 2 bbls. The total for May is given as 80,774 bbls., compared to 33,616 bbls. for May, 1914.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

General Weakness and New Low Records for Oil—Considerable Speculative Liquidation—Break in Provisions—New Crude Oil Sold—Cotton Conditions Mixed.

Additional western holdings of cottonseed oil were thrown over during the past week. The selling justified claims that the speculatively held contracts were larger than generally supposed. Values gave way readily under this selling and prices got down low enough to jeopardize other speculative accounts. The weakness was pronounced at times, and on several consecutive days new low levels were made on the Produce Exchange.

Sentiment in oil quarters remained quite bearish. This was not surprising as the element in favor of lower prices has had matters their way for weeks. A severe break in the provision market was the chief depressing feature of the week. The declines at the West followed sensational recessions recently and the bearish opinions heard relative to lard were made to apply to cotton oil.

Attention was called to the fact that lard was lower than for any previous time in the past eight years, but some of the packers were talking 7c. for that market. Views of this sort brought out predictions of 5½c.

September oil. The fact refiners were not giving much support to the cotton oil list continued to discourage outside support although it was realized that because of the readjustment of values, underlying conditions in cotton oil trade had been bolstered.

Quotations were on a basis more attractive to consumers, while the prices were sufficiently low to discourage active selling of new crude oil for the South. At the same time, the contract market had been improved by the speculative liquidation. Inasmuch, however, as shorts had covered in many instances, the technical position of the list was not regarded as exceptionally strong.

Occasional sales of new crude oil from the South were really a feature of the week. Sales in Texas were claimed at about 35c. The basis in the Southeast was quoted as high as 37c., according to location. Those who bought new crude oil at about these levels were enabled to hedge in the market on the Produce Exchange and selling of this kind did much to undermine values.

The buying of the distant deliveries was partly for refiners who evidently believe that the crush of oil this coming season would be at least 500,000 bbls. under that of the year just ending. Some shrewd speculative interests are also accumulating these contracts on

a scale down. They say that there need be no haste in assuming a bullish position on the far-off months, however, as the liquidation in the new crude oil would provide frequent buying spots.

It is quite apparent that the new crop oil deliveries would be selling at much higher prices, but for the export situation. Prospects of a fair carryover of oil, while not absolute, are conceded to be good in many quarters; but it is argued that this carryover will not be sufficient to make up for the deficient crush this coming season. The barrier to the confidence of the bulls is the feeling that exports of cotton oil for the coming season may not reach 500,000 bbls. against probable exports the season just ending of more than 750,000 bbls.

It would seem premature to discuss the export outlook at this stage, especially as shipping conditions are undergoing numerous changes in line with political events, but the trade has before it the obstacles in the way of business just now. As has been often pointed out, the cables are delayed in transmission, the foreign exchange market is very uncertain, shipping rates vary annoyingly, sailings are held up, increasing expenses to all parties concerned, and there are other disturbing influences which operate quite aside

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

from the ordinary supply and demand theory in the export cotton oil situation.

Were some of these features to be eradicated, oil values would doubtless improve decidedly. Peace news before the winter could easily cause a big rise in the oil market. The cotton crop is far from made while the present outlook is fairly good, it would be a miracle for the trade to escape the publication of some alarmingly small estimates before the end of the summer.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 10, 1915.—Spot, \$5.95@6.10; July, \$6@6.05; August, \$6.07@6.09; September, \$6.17@6.18; October, \$6.20@6.22; November, \$6.20@6.25; December, \$6.24@6.25; January, \$6.28@6.30; February, \$6.29@6.35. Futures closed unchanged to 10 decline. Sales were: August, 3,300, \$6.08@6.07; September, 7,000, \$6.18@6.17; October, 400, \$6.22; December, \$3,000, \$6.30@6.25; January, 4,600, \$6.36@6.30. Total sales, 18,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.85@6.05; off, \$5.75@6.05; reddish off, \$5.65@5.80; winter, \$6.15; summer, \$6.15; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 12, 1915.—Spot, \$6.04@6.10; July, \$6.03@6.08; August, \$6.07@6.09; September, \$6.15@6.17; October, \$6.20@6.22; November, \$6.18@6.20; December, \$6.20@6.22; January, \$6.25@6.26; February, \$6.29@6.31. Futures closed 4 decline to 9 advance. Sales were: August, 4,500, \$6.07@6.05; September, 16,000, \$6.16@6.13; December, 2,000, \$6.23@6.20; January, 2,800, \$6.28@6.24. Total sales, 25,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.80@6.08; off, \$5.80@6.08; reddish off, \$5.70@5.85; winter, \$6.20; summer, 6.20; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 13, 1915.—Spot, \$6@6.10; July, \$6.01@6.06; August, \$6.04@6.05; September, \$6.11@6.12; October, \$6.14@6.16; November, \$6.10@6.12; December, \$6.11@6.13; January, \$6.16@6.18; February, \$6.17@6.22. Futures closed 2 to 12 decline. Sales were: August, 4,500, \$6.09@6.04; September, 4,100, \$6.18@6.10; October, 3,600, \$6.20@6.15; December, 2,400, \$6.19@6.13; January, 6,800, \$6.22@6.16. Total sales, 21,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.90@6.10; off, \$5.85@6.10; reddish off, \$5.75@5.83; winter, \$6.10; summer, \$6.10; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 14, 1915.—Spot, \$5.95@6.10; July, \$5.96@6.10; August, \$6@6.02; September, \$6.04@6.05; October, \$6.05@6.06; November, \$5.97@5.99; December, \$6.02@6.04; January, \$6.08@6.09; February, \$6.10@6.15. Futures closed 4 to 13 decline. Sales were: August, 1,200, \$6.01@5.97; September, 2,300, \$6.10@6; October, 1,000, \$6.06@6.02; November, 600, \$5.98@5.96; December, 700, \$6.01@6; January, 4,300, \$6.08@6.04. Total sales, 10,100 bbls. Good off, \$5.90@6.10; off, \$5.80@6; reddish off, \$5.70@6; winter, \$6.10; summer, \$6.10; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 15, 1915.—Spot, \$6@6.10; July, \$6@6.05; August, \$6.03@6.04; September, \$6.09@6.10; October, \$6.08@6.09; November, \$5.99@6.02; December, \$6.06@6.07; January, \$6.10@6.11; February, \$6.12@6.18. Futures closed 2 to 5 advance. Sales were: July, 200, \$6.02@6; August, 2,700, \$6.05@6; September, 3,000, \$6.09@6.05; October, 1,200, \$6.07@6.05; December, 900, \$6.07@6.05; January, 1,100, \$6.13@6.07. Total sales, 9,100 bbls. Good off, \$5.95@6.10; off, \$5.85@6.10; reddish off, \$5.80@6.10; winter, \$6.10; summer, \$6.10; prime crude, S. E., nom.

SEE PAGE 26 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HOW TEXAS OIL MEN HANDLE LEGISLATION

Informed Public Sentiment Takes the Place of Lobbying

At the convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association held at Corpus Christi, Tex., and reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, President Patrick Grogan of Houston delivered an annual address of unusual sense and interest. He told how his administration had found it unnecessary to employ a lobbying committee at the state capital, but has headed off unjust proposed legislation by the simple expedient of informing the public as to its nature.

He also made important suggestions for practical reforms in handling trade disputes and trading rules, and spoke a strong word for the education of mill executives and their proper remuneration. He said:

Gentlemen of the Association; This, your outgoing administration, might be well termed a reactionary or "stand pat" one. At its very beginning it was confronted with a war that made our own Civil War, those called Napoleonic and others, pale into insignificance. It likewise created a condition in the commercial world hitherto unknown.

The financial arrangements of most of those engaged in this trade are inexpressibly crude. This, coupled with the war, our new currency and banking laws, practically paralyzed our business at the beginning of the season. The commercial world was paralyzed, and consequently your humble administration is not ashamed to admit its inability to bring about an instant readjustment to suit the times.

After many conferences we, I believe, did make the best of what promised to be the worst year in our business. From the above mentioned trials, I believe the greatest lesson we can learn is to work for, if not demand, a greater stability in the companies handling our products.

Almost without exception, we are responsible for the contracts we make. If the markets go against us, we deliver or pay—we should look to the other party to the contract to do the same.

The manifest and potential danger in a system that allows any individual, firm or corporation to engage in a business profitable for years, and then compromise when a loss stares them in the face, is unsafe. Most of us have, at times, thousands of tons of seed on hand, the product of which is contracted for at prices which mean a profit to our companies. If we keep our high rating with banks at home and abroad, those contracts must mean something. Your banker will in time come to demand that you stabilize these contracts.

Legislation to Harass the Trade.

As you all know, when the legislature was convened, many bills affecting our business were proposed. It has become the practice of large interests to employ counsel to represent them before the Legislature; several times the employment of one or more representatives to look after our affairs was contemplated. Your Executive Committee and Legislative Committee decided that all of the

bills proposed would only increase the fixed or natural expense of our business, and that this increase would have to be paid by the producer—the farmer. That is, that after ascertaining the value of the products of a ton of seed we would deduct the cost of crushing, plus a reasonable profit, paying the farmer the net proceeds. Your committee hoped it might bring about a better understanding between the farmers and the cotton oil men, in order to show the Legislature that this legislation was not needed. Your splendid Bureau of Publicity went to the farmers with all the facts, and the farmer in turn to his representative.

When this plan became known around Austin, all of these bills were dropped. Not one dollar was paid by this Association to put your wants before the legislature, or to stop inimical legislation. I believe this is the only association of its kind that can point to such a record. Your Legislative and Executive Committee is entitled to and should have your commendation. In this, as in all other respects, your record is clear, and, as I shall tell you again, I am proud to have been your executive officer.

I shall not duplicate the work of your beloved Secretary and trusted Treasurer. Their reports will cover the financial and statistical work of the Association.

The work accomplished by the pioneers of the cotton oil trade, so many of whom are still with us, stands far and away above that of most of the tradespeople of the times. They are entitled to rank with the teachers, statesmen and empire builders. They and we have made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. They have left and are leaving a wonderful heritage. Yet it is a task, a work only begun; the potentialities of it are beyond the ken of man.

Over thirty years ago, I began my apprenticeship under our beloved Mr. Allison. At that time the results in his mill would compare favorably with results in any up-to-date mill of the present time. We have increased some yields, it is true, but at the expense of quality and increased cost of production, so that in the final analysis results are practically the same.

The fact that the machinery of today is no further ahead of yesterday is just as severe an indictment of you as it is of the machinery manufacturer. He lives in the North or East and makes what you demand.

Why Not Train and Pay for Brains?

There is a reason for this. The business has grown in volume so rapidly that we have not developed the men for the manufacturing end. The man in the manufacturing end of more than ordinary ability has found no trouble to get a place as manager of a mill—nearly always with a good salary and some stock in the company. In this way many good engineers have been spoiled to make managers of mediocre ability.

The truth is, you start out to find a superintendent and you have in mind fifteen hundred dollars per annum. You require of that man that he be a machinist, a millwright, an electrician, an engineer, and that he know all

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boras, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.

General Offices: **CINCINNATI, OHIO**
Cable Address: "Procter"

ASPEGREN & CO.	
Produce Exchange Building	NEW YORK CITY
EXPORTERS	BROKERS
ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL	COTTON SEED OIL SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY
ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR	
We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.	
WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR	
THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.	

the processes in an oil mill, and above all that he have executive ability. It would take an apprenticeship of four years to learn even the rudiments of any one of these trades. Think what you require for fifteen hundred dollars. It's true you don't get this. No one man can do all this work well.

We must come to a radical change in our methods. We must have at least one man in charge of the manufacturing end of the business; an educated man with technical training; with a mind trained to analyze conditions and capable of discussing with the office staff problems that arise.

That kind of a man, to be kept in the manufacturing end, must be well paid. You have only to think that a saving of ten cents per ton on any five expense accounts in a mill working 5,000 tons of seed would mean twenty-five hundred dollars; which, added to the salary now paid your superintendent, would attract many competent men. This does not take into account the increased yields and savings or the research work that would be done by trained minds.

Mine owners, electrical manufacturers, textile mills, in fact, every line of industrial endeavor, have technical training schools. Trained men of more than average ability are available to them always. With more than a thousand oil mills in the South, we have no chair or school of oil mill engineering. Texas, with over two hundred oil mills and only a handful of cotton mills, maintains at A. & M. College a school of textile engineering.

Can we not begin at this meeting a movement among mill men and oil mill machinery manufacturers to start such a course? It is high time that we, the parent of all oil mill associations, in the largest cotton-producing state, should start something along this line. We owe it to ourselves and those who will follow us.

Change in Rules Methods Is Needed.

This brings us to a realization, or at least your humble servant to the belief, that as times and conditions change, if we progress we must change or adjust our methods. For over twenty years you have been advised that the Rules Committee would meet three days before the Convention, and that they would hear personal or written suggestions as to changes or new rules proposed.

Ninety-five per cent. of the suggestions come from men with a sore place, or a special interest to serve; they do not represent the requirements or demands of the trade; they represent that of only a few. The Rules Committee, influenced by the arguments of those present, often tired, and always remembering that they can make no mistake, as the final arbiter is the Convention, finally adopts the suggestion.

Comes the Rules Committee and respectfully submits for the approval of the Convention the amended rules. From the floor an amendment is offered; heated argument is begun. The general run of mill men are only allowed to participate in this argument until some veteran (who thinks that he and a few

others run the Association—like myself, for instance) rises and in stentorian tone says: "My Chairman; I protest; the Rules Committee have labored faithfully even unto exhaustion in the thankless task," etc., etc. The house is squelched; the rules are adopted. Your few minutes participation in a heated argument that avails nothing is what the average mill man gets for his company's time and money spent.

So it will always be. Only a few men in any organization will work; they must dominate it. Result—what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The rules are imperfect, conflicting, hard to understand, harder to explain, and subject to many and divers interpretations.

In a short while the season opens and there comes before the Arbitration Committee at Houston or Dallas for decision a certain day, a case based on, say, a technicality. Someone's train is late. Committee gets together late, must go to lunch, and get home to dinner later; labors hard and sometimes hurriedly, arrives at its decision, often sends out an opinion little short of unintelligible. And I must say it, because of the limited time they have, they often miss the vital point involved, because the average mill man cannot write a brief making plain his case and the point involved.

Woe be unto him if he takes his case to a local lawyer; he'll try it according to the law, and our rules and the law of the State are not even distantly related.

What shall be done? We cannot improve on the personnel of these arbitration committees. The present ones are my appointees; so far from apologizing for them, I can't tell you how proud of them I am. I'd appoint them again if it was my prerogative.

That's not the trouble. We are workers, manufacturers, traders; we are not legislators, or makers of laws; neither are we judges. Our work, our competitions, the influences we encounter, none of these fits us for judicial work.

Suggests Attorneys to Handle These Cases.

It is suggested that the rules be amended authorizing the employment by the Executive Committee of competent attorneys in Dallas and in Houston, whose duty it shall be to

first familiarize themselves with our rules, and become the first court of resort in all cases.

The cases will, for instance, be submitted to and prepared for trial by the Secretary. The trial fee for such cases shall be fifty dollars, half to the attorney and half to the Association. All cases involving over one hundred dollars to be subject to appeal to an arbitration, appeals or executive committee, this committee and its fees to be named by the convention.

It is believed that by this method more time can be devoted to each case by a judicially-trained mind, and that opinions will be rendered more susceptible to understanding, and that less dissatisfaction will be left in the wake of each trial of a case.

In these times of trials and tribulations, it is a pleasure to tell you that no single complaint has reached me concerning the Weighing and Inspection department. I would suggest the appointment of a weigher and inspector to weigh, inspect or sample at Houston on a fee basis. I cannot pass this without heartily commending the Chief, Mr. Wolston, and his employees.

In conclusion, if my suggestions seem revolutionary or premature, or I seem critical of conditions as they exist, I ask you to remember that I come of a race that for 800 years has been "agin the government," even when they were the government; that I'm imbued with the same spirit that makes Irishmen fight England always, but fight for her when she needs them.

In my commercial life, you gave me the greatest pleasure that could come to me when you elected me your President. I think no one has appreciated the honor quite so much as I. When, after this convention, I retire to the ranks, I hope to go on fighting for the advancement of the trade and the men I love so well. I thank you, thank you more than it is given me in words to express, for all the honors you have heaped upon me.

**Watch Page 48 for !
Business Chances**

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

MEAT INSPECTION AND PACKING SANITATION

How the Federal Service Supervises Work in Meat Plants

By George H. Shaw, Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Concluded from last week.)

Some Phases of Packinghouse Sanitation.

Space permits only of consideration of the phases of packinghouse sanitation which are of special interest to the sanitary engineer, viz., water supply, drainage equipment and disposal of wastes, control of odors and structural conditions.

The water supply of many packinghouses is obtained from driven wells, while at others the public mains furnish the supply. Unfortunately, in some localities the only water supply available is not considered safe for use on edible products. This presents a serious difficulty, but it has usually been found possible to sterilize such water by heating with exhaust steam which is generally easily obtainable. The Bureau maintains a laboratory for water analysis at Washington, where samples from the various establishments are examined as the occasion demands. In suspicious cases these examinations are supplemented by investigations and reports by the Sanitary Engineer.

The regulations specify that the water supply shall be ample, clean and potable, with adequate facilities for its distribution through the plant, and that the establishment, whenever required, shall afford opportunity for the inspection of its water supply.

The drainage equipment of packinghouses and the disposal of their wastes is a special application of the art of sewerage and sewage disposal. Large amounts of liquids, including blood, must be satisfactorily handled, and waste materials, such as paunch contents, manure from stock yards and fertilizer by-products, must be disposed of without undue nuisance.

Floor liquids are usually conducted to the main drainage pipe or "stack" by means of open floor gutters provided with removable cover boards. This method of drainage prevents clogging and is adapted to thorough cleansing. The gutters are connected to the "stacks" through suitable traps which exclude odors and steam from operating rooms. These vertical drainage pipes or "stacks" must be continuous from the top of the building to the basement, and not of the "interrupted" type, terminating at each floor, which was common in the old packinghouses.

The usual methods of disposal of packinghouse drainage are by dilution, and by discharge into the city sewers, but some disposal works have been constructed. They have generally proven unsatisfactory, due to the very refractory material that must be dealt with and the lack of attention usually given them. The special investigations being made at Bubbly Creek by the Sanitary District of Chicago will doubtless add greatly to our knowledge concerning the best methods of disposal of packinghouse sewage.

Getting Rid of Objectionable Odors.

The control of objectionable odors from industrial plants is occupying more attention than formerly. In the past, rendering works and packinghouses have been the chief offenders. Numerous suits have been entered against their owners, and they have been forced to seek a remedy for the objectionable conditions. Within the past year plants have

been completed which give promise of operating without becoming a nuisance to the community. Fertilizer driers are, perhaps, the chief source of bad odors and at the plants mentioned gases from these driers are disposed of by passing through water and by combustion under the boiler grate. A large central shaft is also provided so that air from the various floors may be drawn into it by powerful fans. This central shaft leads to a large condensing chamber on the roof, containing numerous jets of water where the foul air is purified and is then allowed to escape.

The Bureau regulations regarding odors relate only to conditions within the packinghouse. They require that rooms and compartments in which meat or products are prepared or handled shall be free from odors from dressing and toilet rooms, catch basins, hide cellars, casing rooms, inedible tank and fertilizer rooms and stables.

Many millions of dollars have been spent to improve structural conditions in government-inspected packinghouses in the eight years since the passage of the meat inspection law. At the outset much reconstruction was necessary to meet government requirements and permit the inauguration of meat inspection. Many of the packinghouses thus made temporarily acceptable have since been torn down and replaced with modern structures.

The packinghouse of ten years ago was generally constructed of wood and little attention was given to lighting, ventilation or sanitation in general. The life of such structures was very short, due largely to the great quantity of water used in the various departments and the heavy trucking over the floors.

The modern packinghouse is an evolution from this type of building. The wooden structure has been replaced by fireproof construction of reinforced concrete, and every means is provided to make cleanliness easy rather than difficult. These include impervious floors sloping to gutters, permitting free drainage, and smooth walls of cement or white tile brick. Cleanliness of the workman is also well provided for by laundries for washing his clothing and by modern toilet and dressing rooms equipped with shower baths and hot and cold running water.

If the present rate of progress continues this modern type of packinghouse will soon take the place of the comparatively few structures remaining in which sanitary conditions are maintained only at large expense to the owner and constant vigilance on the part of the government inspectors.

Necessity for State and Local Inspection.

In conclusion, special attention is directed to the need of supplementing Federal meat inspection with efficient State and Municipal inspection, for this is a matter that merits immediate and concerted action by health officers and all concerned in promoting conditions that make for the public health.

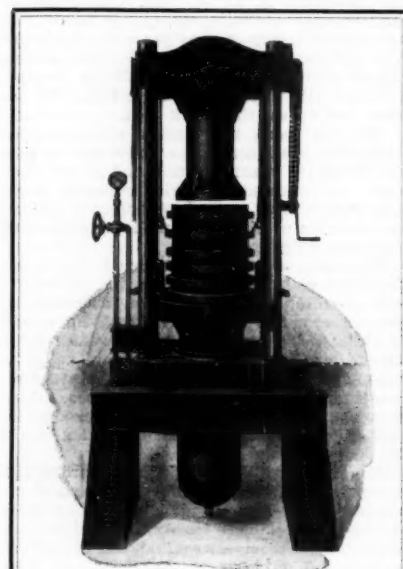
The insanitary, uninspected slaughterhouse exists today, in spite of the efforts of the Department and public-spirited persons, to bring about reform. Many have doubtless

sought the reason for the anomaly of an uninspected, insanitary slaughterhouse in close proximity to one where government inspection and sanitary conditions are maintained. It is to be found in the interstate and foreign clause of the Constitution, which limits Federal regulation to establishments engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. Establishments, therefore, the meats from which are slaughtered, prepared and consumed entirely within a single State, are beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Volume of Federal Inspected Meats.

It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the meat supply of the country is Federally inspected. Of the remaining 40 per cent. a portion receives more or less efficient local inspection, while the rest is without any form of inspection. This uninspected portion is often prepared under most unsavory conditions, and,

(Concluded on page 41.)



Mount Gilead

Hydraulic Scrap

(CURB)

Presses

ANY size and ANY capacity to suit ANY requirement. That in brief covers our line of hydraulic curb presses.

We have been helping some of the biggest butchers and packers all over the world to squeeze golden profits from their waste products for nearly 40 years. We can also assist you.

We also build hydraulic presses for Tankage, Garbage, Fertilizer, Feed, Lard, Grease, Oleo, Stearic Acid, Etc., Herb, Sheep Skin, Chamois Skin, Leather, Tanners' Yolk, Beet Sugar, Chicory, Chocolate, Oil and Laboratory Presses and Equipment.

Ask your jobber about our presses or write us for free catalog.

The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

224 LINCOLN AVENUE
MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO

Eastern Office: Room 119-Q, 39-41 Cortlandt St., New York City

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 16.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.85 nom.; Middle West, \$7.90@8; city steam, 7½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$9.10; South American, \$9.45; Brazil, kegs, \$10.45; compound, 7½@7¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 16.—Copra fabrique, 105¾ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 102¼ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 16.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 155s.; pork, prime mess, 102s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 62s. 9d.; New York, 59s. 3d.; picnic, 56s. 3d.; hams, long, 73s.; American cut, 66s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 72s.; long clear, 68s.; short backs, 58s.; bellies, clear, 66s. Lard, spot prime, 43s. 6d.; American refined contract, 45s. 3d.; 28-lb. boxes, 44s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 33s.; choice, 36s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 82s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 33s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was less active with values a little lower. Offerings were fairly liberal and the semi-monthly stock statement was bearish.

Stearine.

The market was again very quiet with values steady. Prices for oleo were quoted at 8½c.

Tallow.

The market was again very dull for all quantities. City is quoted at 5½c., and specials at 6½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and about steady. Market closed 1 point advance to 2 decline. Sales, 7,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.95@6.08. Crude, Southeast, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$5.99@6.04; August, \$6.02@6.04; September, \$6.07@6.09; October, \$6.07@6.09; November, \$6@6.05; December, \$6.06@6.09; January, \$6.11@6.15; February, \$6.12@6.20; good off oil, \$5.90@6.10; off oil, \$5.90@6.05; red off oil, \$5.80@6.05; winter oil, \$6.10 bid; summer white oil, \$6.10 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 16.—Hog market strong and 10c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$7.10@7.60; light, \$7.45@7.97; mixed, \$7.50@7.85; heavy, \$6.80@7.60; rough heavy, \$6.80@6.95; Yorkers, \$7.85@7.95; pigs, \$6.90@7.75; cattle prospects steady; beefs, \$6.60@10.40; cows and heifers, \$3.20@9.25; Texas steers, \$6.60@8.25; Western, \$7.10@8.25. Sheep market prospects steady; sheep, \$5.60@6.60; yearlings, \$5.40@7; lambs, \$6.25@8.40; Western, \$6.25@8.60.

Kansas City, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.20@7.57½.

South Omaha, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$6.65@7.50.

Buffalo, July 16.—Hogs strong; on sale, 3,200, at \$7.80@8.35.

Sioux City, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$6.90@7.35.

Louisville, July 16.—Hogs lower, at \$7.50@7.80.

Indianapolis, July 16.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65@8.

St. Joseph, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7@7.40.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,419	15,800	18,430
Swift & Co.	6,394	10,900	23,788
S. & S. Co.	4,222	7,300	8,609
Morris & Co.	5,176	7,200	8,576
Hammond Packing Co.	1,820	6,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,550	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	257	3,600	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 3,600 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,600 hogs; others, 2,900 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,581	7,905	1,063
Fowler Packing Co.	640	...	652
S. & S. Co.	2,974	5,686	1,915
Swift & Co.	4,000	6,054	3,407
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,702	2,575	2,869
Morris & Co.	3,338	5,893	1,772
Others	200	302	20

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,454	5,323	2,386
Swift & Co.	2,301	5,556	14,571
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,347	7,765	7,442
Armour & Co.	1,970	7,555	13,135

Outside buyers, 11,044 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 15 cattle; S. & S. Co., 242 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 53 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 233 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,057	3,935	4,104
Swift & Co.	3,777	3,350	6,196
Armour & Co.	2,940	3,513	5,669
St. Louis Ind. Packing Co.	800	754	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	522	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	73	1,773	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	868	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	27	...
Krey Packing Co.	13	1,215	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	20	402	25
Sartorius Provision Co.	5	502	...
Others	1,356	6,943	1,566

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,173	13,669	...
Swift & Co.	...	7,123	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,522	12,586	...

Pittsburgh P. & P. Co., 81 cattle; Morrell, 81 cattle; Hurnl, 122 cattle; others, 1,782 cattle; Cudahy Bros. Co., 3,767 hogs; Rath Packing Co., 267 hogs; Parker, Webb & Co., 529 hogs; Wilson Prov. Co., 231 hogs; Sinclair, 153 hogs; others, 98 hogs.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 10, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	35,446
Kansas City	19,798
Omaha	8,651
St. Joseph	3,672
Cudahy	492
Sioux City	2,480
South St. Paul	5,141
New York and Jersey City	7,429
Fort Worth	10,304
Philadelphia	3,138
Pittsburgh	1,271
Oklahoma City	3,927
Boston	1,208

HOGS.	
Chicago	83,011
Kansas City	34,062
Omaha	30,777
St. Joseph	28,429
Cudahy	20,185
Sioux City	25,085
Ottumwa	8,700
Cedar Rapids	8,762
South St. Paul	24,874
New York and Jersey City	20,930
Fort Worth	2,581
Philadelphia	4,996
Pittsburgh	7,282
Oklahoma City	3,566
Boston	20,822

SHEEP.	
Chicago	63,990
Kansas City	14,877
Omaha	24,839
St. Joseph	11,292
Cudahy	102
Sioux City	110
South St. Paul	1,321
New York and Jersey City	36,738
Fort Worth	2,055
Philadelphia	7,370
Pittsburgh	3,471
Oklahoma City	73
Boston	6,456

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	500	400	...
Omaha	...	6,000	...
St. Louis	200	3,500	600
St. Joseph	100	1,200	500
Sioux City	200	6,000	...
St. Paul	500	1,200	100
Fort Worth	1,000	100	500
Milwaukee	...	350	...
Denver	1,000	100	...
Louisville	...	3,615	4,163
Cudahy	...	2,400	...
Wichita	...	230	...
Indianapolis	200	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	1,900	2,400
Buffalo	700	3,000	200
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	583	1,840	6,305
Toronto, Canada	315	...	...

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

Chicago	21,000	35,000	13,000
Kansas City	13,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	3,800	5,000	7,000
St. Louis	7,100	8,150	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	2,200	200
Sioux City	4,000	4,000	500
St. Paul	4,100	300	200
Oklahoma City	1,150	50	...
Fort Worth	7,200	220	1,500
Milwaukee	25	8,480	...
Denver	800	300	200
Louisville	...	2,000	2,834
Detroit	...	350	...
Cudahy	...	4,500	...
Wichita	...	78	...
Indianapolis	900	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,700	7,200	6,500
Cincinnati	1,400	4,231	1,500
Buffalo	6,000	15,000	4,000
New York	4,285	6,300	12,382
Toronto, Canada	3,577	1,201	708

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	12,000	9,000
Kansas City	8,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha	2,200	5,000	9,200
St. Louis	4,800	4,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,000	1,800	900
Sioux City	1,600	4,000	...
St. Paul	1,800	5,000	300
Oklahoma City	500	600	...
Fort Worth	4,500	300	500
Milwaukee	500	7,165	400
Denver	300	1,700	...
Louisville	50	3,500	3,101
Detroit	...	950	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	510	...
Indianapolis	900	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	100	2,143	3,200
Buffalo	500	2,500	400
Cleveland	50	1,000	...
New York	832	4,353	2,918
Toronto, Canada	1,197	577	244

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

Chicago	14,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,500	5,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	4,700	9,000
St. Louis	4,800	6,500	4,500
St. Joseph	1,000	1,600	...
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	300
St. Paul	1,800	5,100	200
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	500
Milwaukee	150	7,477	...
Denver	1,100	200	...
Louisville	100	608	8,859
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,800	...
Wichita	...	514	...
Indianapolis	1,150	9,000	700
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	800
Cincinnati	400	3,300	7,100
Buffalo	275	2,500	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	200
New York	3,090	5,126	5,960
Toronto, Canada	1,108	821	346

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Chicago	3,500	13,000	14,000
Kansas City	4,000	3,000	1,000
Omaha	1,800	3,400	17,000
St. Louis	2,500	4,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,400	1,000	200
Sioux City	800	4,500	...
St. Paul	...	4,000	...
Milwaukee	...	4,106	...
Louisville	...	1,100	4,303
Detroit	...	2,200	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	1,485	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	600	2,982	3,200
Buffalo	300	4,000	400
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	885	500	3,084

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

Chicago	1,000	12,000	5,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	1,000
Omaha	900	3,400	14,500
St. Louis	2,500	5,000	1,200
St. Joseph	150	700	...
Sioux City	300	4,000	...
Fort Worth	1,000	100	100
St. Paul	1,500	3,500	300
Oklahoma City	400	400	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are strong and active despite the rates demanded and paid. Both sole and upper leather hides are selling, and the packers may be depended upon to make the best of the situation.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—About 60,000 packer hides changed hands in the period under review, every hide going at a price better than ever before realized in the history of the trade. The popular selections were native and Texas steers and branded cows, with Colorado steers and heavy native cows coming in for a little attention at fancy figures. Butts, light cows and bulls were not moved as far as could be learned. Killers have been pursuing a policy of holding back their offerings. They figured enough demand would materialize to move remaining unsold stocks at strong prices. Even now some of them decline to sell any hides not in pack. There are other killers who have been free sellers and have cleared out all their July kill. These packers got the slightly lower rates for the July slaughter, but moved their entire kill. Tanners seem willing to take on further lines of hides at former rates, but it is hard to interest killers in letting go of their hides in quantities. The undertone to the situation is very strong. Sellers expect the upward tendency of values to continue as long as hides continue scarce and war orders for leather keep coming. Native steers sold at the new rate of 26c. for about 6,000 late June and July slaughter. More are available at that figure. Stocks are small, there being practically no hides of salting prior to July available. Texas steers received considerable attention, two killers moving about 35,000 late June and July kill at 23c., 22½c. and 22c. for the heavy light and extreme light weights respectively. Butt branded steers were not sold. Last sales were at 22½c. Killers seem inclined to ask 23c. for further business in this selection. Colorado steers went at 21½c. for two cars of early June hides for immediate shipment. July kill is quoted at 22c. nominal; some packers talk even higher. Branded cows were included in the heavy trading by the buyers of the Texas steers. Two killers moved about 15,000 July kill at 22c. Heavy native cows touched 26c. when a big car of early June hides for immediate shipment went at that figure. More are offered. The slaughter of heavy cows will not be as great as in the winter season. Light native cows were not sold. Last sales were at 25c. None is offered at less than 26c. Stocks are moderate. The slaughter will show some increase from now on. Tanners therefore are inclined to hold back on placing their orders at the higher figures. Native bulls were not sold. Last sales were at 20½c. Only a few hides of this year's salting remain unsold and those are talked at 21c. of take-off late in the year. Branded bulls were lifeless. Stocks are limited and values are nominal at 16½@17c. as to seller, salting and point of slaughter.

Later.—Market is active. Two killers sold 10,000 July heavy Texas steers at 23½c. Another packer moved 3,500 July heavy Colorados at 22c. Rumors current in Chicago of further movement of butt brands and Colorados at still higher figures. A good demand continues for all varieties.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade was slow in country hides. Operators contended that buyers had not gotten over the holiday dullness, but the real trouble was the excessively high rates demanded for raw stock which hindered business. Tanners are working very close to their supplies of raw materials and are therefore always in the market for suitable goods at reasonable rates. Their supplies permit of their remaining out of the market for awhile, but their needs will soon force them to operate and pay asking figures. Dealers are compelled to demand high rates on account of the strength displayed in the originating sections, such a condition resulting from competition by dealers and tanners for the fresh lots of hides now coming forward. Dealers argue that with country extremes and buffs at 21c. asked they are cheaper in comparison with light cows at 26c. asked. The spread of 5c. a pound is considered excessive and dealers are undertaking to reduce it to a normal position. Country hides, however, are not suitable for substitution for packer light cows in many instances. The small supplies of the first salted packer goods therefore are easily forced to a very high plane. Heavy steers were not sold. Some long-haired steers were offered with cows in connection at 20c. Short-haired hides are quoted at 21c. asked. Heavy cows remain quiet. There was not much call for these weights of hides this week, the inquiries having shifted to the lighter weights. Long-haired cows quoted at 20c. asked and short-haired goods at 21c. for business. Bulls were not reported sold. Some were wanted of special plumpness and with other restrictions attached, but no transactions were reported. The nominal market is considered at 21c. for business. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at the usual cent reduction. The situation in the country districts is strong at 20c. paid and bid for all weights of seasonable hides and up to 21c. delivered basis demanded. Extremes were not sold. Some were wanted in fancy selections, but reported business was nil. Stocks are not large and 21c. is firmly asked for current quality, which includes a few long-haired hides. Some sellers are endeavoring to advance extremes to the usual cent premium over buff weights or 22c. Advices from the east indicate a demand for fancy hides, supposedly of buff weights, at 22c. Branded cows were quiet. Last sales were at 16½c. flat for country lots; some dealers are talking up to 17½c. owing to the firmness apparent in packer varieties. Country packer branded hides range up to 20c. delivered Chicago basis for business as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were not sold. This selection is well cleared out. Last sales were at 16½c. for country run of straight weights. The hides over 80 lbs. in weight are in best demand, being suitable for substitution in harness, furniture and automobile leathers, etc. Sellers are talking 17½c. for further business; country packer bulls are quoted at 18@19c. and city packer stock at 20@20½c. last paid. Kipskins were steady. Some were sold in a quiet way at 18c. for country varieties, running back into long-haired season. City skins are quoted at 19c. and packers at 20c. last paid. Killers are talking 21c. and better for further business, especially for anything lately killed.

Later.—The market is quiet but firm. Holders talk 21c. and 22c. for short-haired hides of any weight or description. **CALFSKINS** were more active. First salted local city skins opened the week with a trade in one carload at 20c. Numerous bids at 19½c. had been refused for them.

Sellers are now talking 21c. firmly for more. Outside city skins which last sold at 19@19½c., moved at 20c. for two cars. Country skins are quiet and quoted nominally at 18½@19c. for business; packer skins sold at 23c. for one car of late June and July kill. It develops this week that the heavy movement of old skins from January to date, reported a week or so ago at 22½c., was in reality effected at 23c., the outlet being to a speculator. Deacons are quiet at 90c.@\$1 asked and light calf \$1.10@1.20 for business.

HORSE HIDES ruled quiet. Country run is bringing \$4.50@4.75 from time to time and buyers do not compete keenly enough to force any appreciations. City hides are quoted in a range of \$5@5.25 for business. Some ask more money. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2, and coltskins at 50@75c. as to quality. Unsold stocks of hides are ample.

HOGSKINS are meeting with the usual good demand from local buyers for small parcels as fast as collected at 55@70c. for the regular country run with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—Peddling trade was noted in sheepskins this week. Clean up transactions were effected in wool skins, principally in the country market, as packer goods of such descriptions have all been sold. Packer shearlings moved at 75c. and up to 80c. is now demanded for current slaughter. Short-wooled skins are quoted at 50@60c. asked. In some quarters it is said that good sized stocks of shearlings are still held, but as far as can be learned they are not in first hands. Packer spring lambs are quoted at \$1@1.15 for current kill, inside bid. Country woolskins were cleared out in odd and end lots in a range of \$1.70@2.10 as to quality. Country shearlings and spring lambs are selling slowly at 50@70c. average as to quality; dry Western pelts are going well at 17@18½c. as to quality with one car of choice Montana skins bringing a 19c. top.

Kansas City.

The demand this week seemed to have been confined to native steers, heavy native cows, Texas steers and branded cows, all of which sold at full asking prices, in fact advances on some of them. The total trading will figure up pretty close to 65,000 hides. However, light native cows, also butt brands and Colorados, as well as native and branded bulls are rather neglected. No trading reported in spready native steers; stock exceedingly limited and firmly held at 28c. for June and July, although some of the packers sold out on much lower basis. In native steers, 2,500 straight Junes were sold at 25½c.; later 5,000 June 15 to July 10 brought 26c., and another two-car lot of all July were sold at 26c. Julys can still be had at 26c., although packers are not disposed to make sales much ahead of slaughter, preferring to peddle them off as they make them from week to week, and this applies to all other selections just as much as to native steers. There are rumors of about 4,000

(Continued on page 34.)

Attention, Tanners and Packers!

Investigate our plan for disposal of your glue stock.
See if this material is worth more than you are getting for it.

Address **DELAWARE GLUE CO., Newport, Delaware**

W. P. LANGE

North Side, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in

**City and Country
PACKER HIDES**

Also

Wool Pullers

Consignment solicited

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 14.

To the recent very high level of values can be attributed a slight increase in cattle receipts, and for the first three days of the week the supply will total approximately 38,500 head, as compared with 35,393 for the same period a week ago. For the time being the advancing market has been halted. While the choice to prime grades, cattle selling from \$9.75 up, are steady—and we topped the market on Wednesday with a load of 1,270-lb. steers at \$10.40 for S. J. Stout of Sangamon county, Illinois, which equals the previous high point of the trade—yet on the medium and low-priced cattle the market is extremely dull and 25¢ lower than ten days ago. All signs point to a still wider range in values, as the crop of well-matured beefs is steadily decreasing and top-notchers are scheduled for a gradual but persistent advance.

The trade on she-stuff, while not as good as the high spot in the market a week or ten days ago, nevertheless shows 10¢ improvement over last week's close, while the bull market is ruling about steady at the recent decline, and as the percentage of butcher-stuff in the receipts is decidedly lighter, believe that aside from the week-end breaks that have characterized the market for some time past, we can figure on a fairly good trade during the near future, although a very wide range in values can be expected, and on the breaks in the trade the "grassy" grades will suffer the most.

Hog receipts for the first three days of this week will total around 64,000, as compared with 53,768 for the same period a week ago, and the decrease in the receipts can no doubt be attributed to the cool, rainy weather prevailing throughout many sections of the country the latter half of last week. Conditions have been "bearish" in the extreme, and a bad break in the provision trade, coupled with the increased supply of hogs, has resulted in quite a slump in the market. Aside from a few choice light shipping grades the market has subsided to the lowest level recently, and while the trade on Wednesday opened fairly active on such hogs as the Eastern demand calls for, it soon weakened and closed 10¢ lower, with quotations as follows: Choice light and 200-lb. grades, \$7.50@7.75, extreme top, \$7.85; medium butchers, \$7.35@7.45; heavy butchers, \$7.15@7.30; good mixed on the medium weight order, \$7@7.15; good heavy packing, \$6.80@6.95, and rough throwouts, \$6@6.50. Farmers as a general rule are behind in their work, and whenever climatic conditions permit renewed activity in the fields we will likely see curtailed receipts and some reaction in the trade, but until there is a decidedly broader demand for the immense stock of provisions, it is unlikely that there will be any big, permanent upturn in the market for hogs.

With the opening of the week packers continued their hammering of lamb prices, taking off 25¢. Monday, 25¢. Tuesday and 40¢. Wednesday on the bulk of each day's supplies. Wednesday's crop of native lambs sold largely at \$8.60, with quite liberal sorts, while at a late hour it looked as though \$8.85 would be top for the best Westerns on sale.

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 14.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today are about 25,000, of which 11,000 were on the Southern side. Price condition has been irregular with a downward tendency on everything except the strictly good kinds.

Heavy beef steers weighing close to 1,600 lbs. sold Wednesday for \$10.35, the record for the season. They are also the record for branded Western fed cattle. Frequent sales of heavy beefs have been made during the week at from \$10@10.30. On the medium to good grade those ranging from \$8.50@9.50, and on the common grades as well, the market has been draggy, and is 25¢ lower. Strictly choice heifers and mixed yearlings and heifers are holding steady and for the best grades range from \$8.75@9.60, but other grades in this class show the same decline as in beef cattle. Good cows are quoted from \$6.50@7.50, but they must be good indeed to bring better than \$7. Medium and common cows, stockers and feeders and canning stock are all irregularly lower, the decline for the week being in the neighborhood of 40¢. Southern cattle, like native cattle, are holding not far from steady on the strictly good kinds. The top for the week was \$8.75 on a train of south Texas grassers averaging around 1,150 sold Tuesday. Frequent other sales of \$8@8.50 are reported. Medium and common grades have declined in the neighborhood of 50¢ for the week, and range from \$6@7.

The hog run for the week is light, only 36,000 showing in the receipts. In quality they have been fair to good, and the market, while only barely steady so far as prices are concerned, has been active. The quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.15@7.80; good heavy, \$7.10@7.25; rough, \$6.65@6.75; lights, \$7.75@7.90; bulk, \$7.15@7.85. Light receipts and active trading has, of course, resulted in excellent clearances during the week.

The receipt of sheep for the week was 16,300. The sheep market has held to a steady basis during the week with very little, if any, change in the quotations. Ewes are going to scale from \$5@5.25, but could be good enough to bring more money. Mutton sheep are quoted from \$5@6. Yearlings, \$6@7.75. Lambs have experienced a sharp decline, due no doubt to weather conditions. Best lambs today are quoted from \$7@8.50, although they could be good enough to bring more money if strictly choice. Clipped lambs range from 75¢@\$1 less than woolled lambs.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 13.

Steady to 10¢ higher prices were paid for cattle in the native division today, while quarantine cattle sold steady to weak. Receipts were 8,500 head, of which 1,600 were from quarantine territory. A new high price for the year, \$10.10, was paid for two lots, one drove from Clinton County, Mo., from the same pasture that contributed \$10 steers yesterday, and the other lot from Falls City, Neb. These Nebraska cattle weighed 1,530 lbs., shorthorns, not extra fat, but wonderfully made. Fatter cattle were selling around \$8.90 a month ago. These cattle cost \$7.85 on this market 85 days ago, and gained 3 lbs. per day while in the dry lot. The same shipper had a drove of 1,115-lb. steers at \$9.85, which cost \$7.25 here at the same time the big ones were brought, and these gained almost as much weight while on feed. Greenwood County, Kan., wintered steers and grazed on "blue stem" since May 1, sold at \$9.60, from same lot that furnished steers at \$9.50 yesterday. Several long distance shipments of hay fed cattle are here today, including 17 cars from North Yakima, Wash., 12 cars from Baker City, Ore., and 10 cars from Ione, Cal., which sold at \$8.25@8.90, two loads of bulls included at \$6.35. In the quarantine division north Texas fed steers sold at \$8.25@8.75, 12 cars south Texas grassers, 895 lbs., at \$6.90, 10 cars middle Texas grassers, 950 lbs., at \$7.35, 13 cars cake-fed Oklahoma steers, 1,090 lbs., at \$7.75, and light weight Oklahoma grassers down to \$6.50.

Hog receipts were only 6,000 head, less than one-half a normal Tuesday run, the big drop

in the supply being a silent protest from shippers against the way packers are fighting the market. Order buyers bought hogs at strong prices, paying \$7.45, but packers bid 5¢ lower, and their top was \$7.35, bulk of sales \$7@7.40. Heavy packing hogs sell around \$7.10, and top prices are paid only for hogs capable of making a quick turn in the fresh pork trade.

Lambs suffered another severe cut today, best selling at \$8.75. On the other hand, sheep sold strong, native ewes bringing \$6.50; wethers, \$6.75; yearlings, \$7.25. Mutton men state they find it necessary to close up the gap heretofore existing between lambs and sheep, hence the readjustment of values this week. Receipts were 4,500 today. Practically no feeding stock is coming this week, but good western feeding lambs would bring around \$7.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., July 13.

There has been a very moderate run of cattle this week, the country apparently being in no hurry to unload at a time when good to choice beefs have been steadily climbing upward. Then, too, the supply of marketable beefs is steadily growing smaller. However, the supply has been pieced out a little of late by the arrival of a few trains of western beefs. Two big strings of California grassers have been marketed this week at \$8.75 and \$9. There have also been a few Wyomings, the best end selling around \$8.65, with the feeder end around \$8. The market on good to choice cornfed beefs is fully steady with the sharp advance recorded a week ago, which means that well finished heavy cornfeds are bringing \$10, \$10.10 having been the extreme top up to date. Fair to pretty good kinds of cattle both yearlings and heavy weights are selling from \$9@9.75. There is an unmistakable downward tendency to the market on the common to medium grades of beef. Good to choice cornfed cows and heifers have been steady selling largely at \$7@9, with canners and cutters around \$4@5.75. Cows on the grass order are being discriminated against and the least desirable of them are as much as 25¢@35¢ lower than last week. Stockers and feeders are in more active demand than for some time back and operators on the market are anticipating a much heavier demand the coming fall for cattle of that description than ever before, barring as a matter of course damage to the corn crop. The best grades of feeders are selling at \$8@8.25.

Last week's sharp break in the hog market has brought about a reduction in receipts, but in spite of that prices have continued downward. The total receipts last week were 43,591 head, while for the two days this week they amount to 9,692 head. The average market was 25¢@30¢ lower than the close of the previous week, while a still further decline of 10¢ has taken place during the two days this week.

Sheep receipts have been light, but lambs have been coming forward quite freely and the market has been breaking down very rapidly. The bulk of good to choice lambs sold today at \$8.75@8.85, which is almost \$3 per hundred lower than the extreme high point in June when \$11.75 was paid. The demand is active at current prices and the market in a good healthy condition. Yearlings are selling around \$6.50@7.50, with wethers around \$6.50@6.85, and good to choice at \$5.25@5.60.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 12, 1915.

	Beef	Calves	Sheep and	Hogs
	1,963	4,387	64	4,750
New York	1,963	4,387	64	4,750
Jersey City	3,332	3,781	27,899	16,150
Central Union	2,114	582	8,775	—
Total	7,429	8,950	36,738	20,930
Total last week	6,771	10,456	44,018	22,194

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Caravella Ice Company has been formed with a capital stock of \$5,000. George Caravella is president.

Portland Me.—The Maine Cold Storage & Warehouse Company has been incorporated to maintain cold storage plants and warehouses and deal in ice, with a capital stock of \$950,000.

New Orleans, La.—The National Fish, Game Produce & Ice Company has been formed with a capital stock of \$250,000, by O. B. DeLord, F. F. Philibert and others, to build and operate an ice and cold storage plant, etc.

ICE NOTES.

Piedmont, Ala.—C. L. Morgan is organizing a company to erect an ice plant.

Kissimmee, Fla.—The Kissimmee Packing Company will enlarge its refrigerating plant.

Carlisle, Ky.—An ice plant will be added by the Carlisle Electric Light & Power Company.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A cold storage and ice plant will be built by the Southern Orchard Company.

Lakeland, Fla.—A 25-ton refrigerating plant will be erected by the Cain O'Berry Boiler Company.

Hopewell, Va.—A 25-ton ice plant will be put up here by the Washington Machinery Company of Alexandria, Va.

Baltimore, Md.—The Terminal Freezing & Heating Company will build a 6-story addition to its plant on South Eutaw street.

Fullerton, Ky.—The plant of the Fullerton Canning Company has been taken over by John Davis, who will add a refrigerating plant.

NEW PLANT IN ARGENTINA.

(Continued from page 17.)

made with an eye to the time when Argentina will develop its possibilities in this very promising line.

Practically all the products of this plant

will be shipped to the United States and to Europe. To carry on this commerce, Armour & Company have leased a fleet of ten refrigerator steamships, five from Lamport and Holt for use between Buenos Aires and New York, and five from the Royal Mail and Furness-Withy steamship companies, which ships are at present under construction. These ships will maintain an eighteen-day schedule between La Plata and London, international relationships permitting.

Ground was not broken for this plant until in September, 1913, and the opening of the plant at this early date marks one of the fastest pieces of construction ever performed in South America. All plant machinery has been supplied by American manufacturers. Cork insulation, however, has been imported from Spain.

Builder of the La Plata Plant.

William E. Pierce, who has just finished construction of the Armour Frigorifico de La Plata, is about to return from Argentina, where he has been engaged continuously since June, 1913. "For the work he has done there, as well as during the whole thirty-six years of his service with Armour & Company, he is entitled to an immense amount of credit and respect," says "Armco." "In fact, too much credit cannot be given him for the able manner in which he has handled the difficult South American proposition."

His first work in Argentina was to determine upon a suitable location for the plant. Zarate had already been selected as a site, but Mr. Pierce canvassed the whole situation and familiarized himself with every detail.

He recommended La Plata as a more desirable site than Zarate. His recommendation was approved by the directors of Armour & Company. This necessitated a change of plans all around, and an entirely new set of plans was drawn up in the Chicago office, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Pierce. Upon their completion, these plans

were turned over to him with directions to go ahead.

The thoroughness and effectiveness of his methods are attested by the remark of a Chicago executive that "so far as troubling this end is concerned, we would hardly have been aware that such an extensive piece of work was going on. If there were difficulties encountered by him—and it goes without saying that the difficulties were many and very real—we did not hear of them here."

"Contract for the structural steel work was let in Chicago in June, 1913, and the initial shipment made in October of that year. The final shipment landed in La Plata last February, and the plant is now completed. The regularity and smoothness with which the whole big job has been executed, is characteristic of Wm. E. Pierce. He is a man of few words. When he has a thing to say, he says it well and stops."

A Typical Packinghouse Executive.

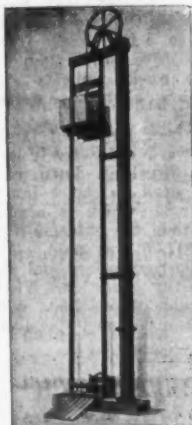
Mr. Pierce came from Yankee stock in Keene, N. H., his father having been an officer in the Civil War. He began life as a common sailor on a New England whaler, so the story goes, was ship-wrecked, dodged cannibals, quit sailing, and came to Chicago.

In Chicago he got a job in the grocery of Charles Slack, where he handled the tea end of the business. In 1879 he got a job with Armour & Company, and worked as a clerk on the billing desk in the Chicago city office. From this work he was promoted to paymaster, and general timekeeper, with office in the plant, from which position he was appointed, in 1892, as superintendent of the beef house, succeeding James Howe. In 1908 Pierce was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the Chicago plant, which he held until his appointment to Argentina in 1910.

As a practical packinghouse man he has had a hand in the designing and building of five different Armour packinghouses. Mr. Pierce was delegated by P. D. Armour to look

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

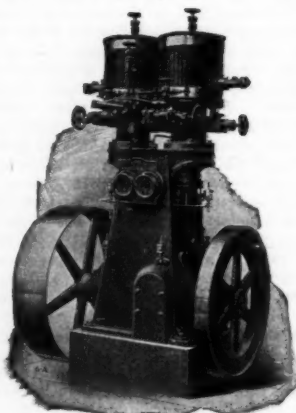
Write for catalog.

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago

FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL. IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.
BOSTON: 129 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Bantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: K. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPokane: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

over the ground and make recommendations with reference to the plans for the Omaha plant. Later on he supervised the construction and erection of the plant. The Ft. Worth plant opened in 1903—and the St. Louis plant opened the same year—also received his close personal supervision. His advice on the practical packinghouse operations was an important factor in the details of this construction.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

The following changes in the federal meat inspection system have been announced:

Meat inspection inaugurated: H. H. Genther Company, 450 Line street, Easton, Pa.; J. T. Polk Company, Greenwood, Ind.; John R. Sampson, corner Reynolds and Wireback streets, Easton, Pa.; Keystone Churning Company, 39-41 Sussex street, Jersey City, N. J.; Standard Provision Company, 212 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *John Engelhorn, 17-23 Avenue L, Newark, N. J.

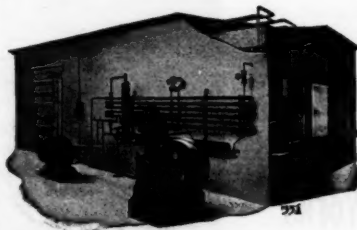
Meat inspection discontinued: R. L. Christin & Co., Seventeenth and Richard streets, Richmond, Va.; *Home Packing Company, Sugar Land, Tex.; *Joseph J. Pater, 614 Fourth street, Hamilton, Ohio; *Worm & Co., Ray and Dakota streets, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cleveland Fruit Juice Company, 1370 West Ninth street, Cleveland, Ohio; Texas Refining Company, Greenville, Tex.; Sherman Cotton Oil Provision Company, Sherman, Tex.; *The Walker Packing Company, Austin, Tex.; The Taylor Provision Company, 63 Perrine avenue, Trenton, N. J.; E. H. Dougherty & Co., 355 Produce Exchange, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Glen Lake Farm, Langhorne, Pa.; W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Armour & Co. (and Armour Packing Company, subsidiary), 197 Fort Greene Place and 628 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kingan & Co. (Ltd.), Union Stock Yorks, Richmond, Va.

*Conducts slaughtering.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH COST IN PENN.

According to the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania, the cost of the foot-and-mouth scourge in that state was \$1,350,000. This report follows an investigation conducted by the State and the federal authorities. The federal government will bear half of the expense. The report says that 15,000 cattle and 13,000 swine were slaughtered in Pennsylvania, and affected 788 farms in 34 of the 67 counties. The outbreak of 1908 affected only 100 farms in 13 counties.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Are You Thinking

of installing a Refrigerating Plant, or making additions to your present equipment?

You will save money and get the best results by dealing with a firm who builds this class of machinery only.

For years we have specialized on Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery—we make nothing else.

Our experience as specialists in this line is at your service.

Do you want a Plant that has proven successful in every field where Refrigeration is used—then write us for information and prices.

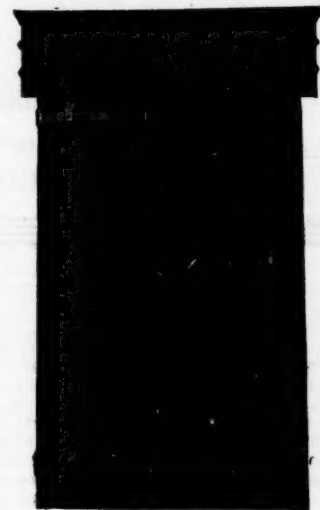
YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

We have an interesting exhibit in operation in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

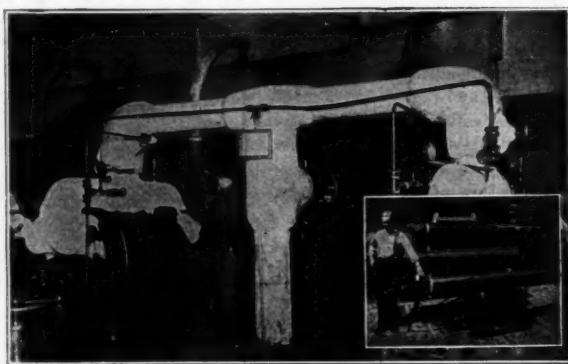
We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

CHICAGO



HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

June-July butt brands selling at 23c., which is generally credited, as this is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more than previous trading for June and early July, although some of the packers who have straight July for sale are asking 24c. on the basis that if native steers are worth 26c., of which there is no doubt on account of sales at that price, then butt brands must surely be worth at least 24c., all of which remains to be seen. One of the packers cleaned up 20,000 Texas steers last half of June and first week in July, while another packer sold 12,000 running the entire month of July at 23c. heavy, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. light and 22c. extremes. Later on some 7,000 first half July, all heavy sold at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lights and extremes are in much smaller supply than usual and now held at 23@23c. for light and 22@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy. It looks very much as though Texas cattle raisers were holding back their young steers, both on account of excellent pastures in that section this year as well as for breeding purposes, and this in a large measure accounts for the substantial decrease in the slaughter of light and extreme Texas steers as well as in branded cows. No trading reported in Colorados. Generally held at 22@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ for July. The last trading was on the basis of 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for June. The only trading in heavy native cows was 900 first half June that brought 26c.—considered a remarkably high price for this salting. However, comparatively few others are being offered and there is a general impression that this selection is largely used for leather war equipment, and consequently in big demand. Light native cows seem to be neglected, and while packers are talking all the way from 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @26c. for late June and July, tanners are not making any kind of efforts. There are still some April-Mays on the market at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. that do not seem to interest buyers. Branded cows sold to the extent of about 15,000 for 22c., one lot of which were last half June and first week of July, the other lot ran through

the entire month of July. Packers are now inclined to ask 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., although stocks are exceedingly limited and the slaughter showing a very decided decrease over previous years. Native bulls more or less neglected. Early salting heavy average hides running back into last winter are offered at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., without takers, but June and July light average stock is very strong at 18c.

Boston.

The domestic market in Boston is an individual one. Each dealer has his own ideas regarding prices and this naturally makes a wide range on quotations. It is reported that sales of Ohio extremes have been made at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in some cases a bid of this amount has been refused and dealers hold for 22c. Ohio buffs are quoted up to 21c. for fresh stock. Tanners are not anticipating and until the leather market gets more active they will probably buy only as their needs require. Southern hides are holding firm with offerings light and only a few sales being made in this market. Georgia hides 25 to 60 have sold up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with dealers asking 19c. to 20c. for northern and city hides. The calf-skin market is looking stronger and stocks are pretty well cleaned up. Offerings have been light for some time and this is the chief reason for the strengthening of price. The demand is limited, but dealers are in such a position that they can hold for their price. Deacons are offered at \$1, 5@7, \$1.45; 7@9, \$2; 9@12, \$2.40. These prices have been obtained for small lots.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Business on dry hides was quiet for the past week; several lots central American, involving 1,500 hides, sold at 28c. The last sale of Central Americans was made about a fortnight ago at the same figure. There is stock of about 50,000 Bogotas for which owners recently declined to accept 30c. Sellers are still holding these lots at 31c., but tanners are not ready to consider offers at that price.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The last arrivals of Mexican hides did not sell as promptly as before, owing to a considerable advanced price put on them. The asking price for Tampicos was 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and for Vera Cruz 19c. About the end of week around 5,000 of these hides in various lots sold at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The South American market for frigorificos continues in very firm tendency. At the beginning of the period under review 5,000 LaBlanca steers sold at 23c., and quotations experienced a further advance. Six days later the sale of 1,000 Sansinea cows at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and of 1,000 LaBlanca cows at 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. was reported, indicating further increasing tendency. Four thousand eight hundred and fifty Peruvian hides weighing 35 to 50 lbs. sold at private terms.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Brooklyn packers made the bulk of sales within the past week, involving 5,000 cows June kill, price kept private but supposed to be 24c.; 1,000 native steers, June kill at 24c. New York packer sold 1,200 native steers, April, May, June kill, butt branded and Colorados at 20c. There was a rumor of a sale of 1,200 native steers, July kill, at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but this was not confirmed. Several of the packers stated that they would not sell such hides at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., asking 26c. Spreadies are talked at higher prices, 28c. and even more, but there are no buyers considering purchases at these figures.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market is unsettled; sellers holding at high figures and there was a report here that Ohio buffs sold as high as 22c. It must be taken into consideration that quality and conditions differ very much for the lots are offered and it is in accordance with this circumstance that the quotations vary between 18 and 21c. for Eastern State hides.

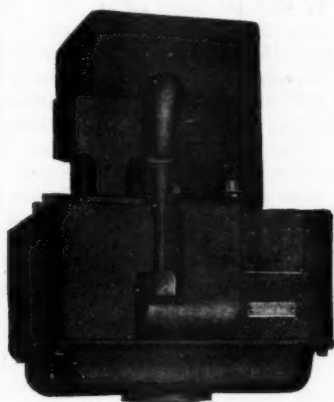
CITY CALFSKINS.—Some increased interest from buyers is noticeable but there are not many skins at present. Sellers take a stronger view; some of them will not offer at all or are putting an advance of 10c. above last selling prices which have been \$1.60, \$2.20 and \$2.60.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

IMPROVED OIL SWITCH FOR MOTORS.

An improved type of oil switch is now being used extensively in industrial establishments to control and protect induction motors up to 2,500 volts and 300 amperes. It can be mounted on a wall, post or other vertical flat surface, or by means of suitable supports on the machine operated by the motor. The switch is made by the General Electric Company in both non-automatic and automatic forms; the first simply to start and stop the motor, and the second to cut off current from the motor automatically on the occurrence of an overload greater than that for which the overload trip is set.

Through a recent improvement in the design of the mechanism a low-voltage trip can



NEW OIL SWITCH FOR MOTORS.

be added to the automatic switch as an attachment at any time. To the non-automatic switch either a low-voltage trip or a series-overload trip, or both, can be added whenever desired. Both means of tripping are mounted inside the switch cover.

Up to 550 volts (except on 110 volt, 60 cycle circuits, where the trip coil only is sufficient), an auto-transformer is used in place of the resistance previously required in series with the low voltage tripping coil. This transformer has taps to which proper connections can be made for the operating voltage. For 2,200 volt circuits, a new type voltage transformer replaces the transformer and series resistance used heretofore. The use of the new autotransformer, or voltage transformer, makes the watt loss in the low-voltage device practically negligible.

On the switch with the time limit-overload trip, the calibrating tubes and dash pots are protected from injury by a cast iron guard which has been added to the equipment.

Switches can also be furnished with covers arranged to mount a round pattern ammeter, and provide, in addition to control and protection, a means of knowing at all times the amount of current being taken by the motor. This gives a continual indication of the motor load and the opportunity to detect trouble in the motor or its circuit.

1915 OIL MILL DIRECTORY.

A directory of cottonseed oil mills for 1915 has just been issued by D. G. Dumas, of The Oil Miller, Atlanta, Ga. This work also includes a cottonseed products calculator, containing tables of value to oil millers.

A NOVELTY IN HAM CURING.

The Armour "ham what am," the famous Star ham, is said to have been eclipsed by a recent new product put on the market by the Armour smoked meat experts. This new product is a novelty in the shape of a ham which is cured and smoked in a sanitary covering, by what is claimed to be a new and absolutely sanitary process. The result is called the Star stockinet ham.

It is claimed that this ham is absolutely protected from the time it goes into the cure until it is sliced for use. To retain all the natural juices and to keep the ham in prime condition through transportation and dealer handling, it is "processed" in a sanitary covering. This intensifies the delicate and appetizing aroma of the cure. During the process the sanitary cover absorbs the natural drippings. This is said to form a perfect cover, which retains the juicy moisture of the ham and retards drying out.

During the process of smoking this covering protects the meat from direct contact with the heat. Thus stockinet hams escape the danger of being subjected to too sudden or too intense heat, the two causes of cracks in slices of ham. These hams can be cut in perfect slices right up to the last end piece, it is said. The contour is ideal, and the skin has the clear nut-brown color so much demanded. The perfect, well-filled face is what a discriminating customer wants. Because of the moisture retained by the sanitary covering, there is said to be no possibility of a crust forming, and shrinkage is reduced to the minimum.

FOOT AND MOUTH ORDERS REVOKED.

The Secretary of Agriculture has revoked the order of February 25 requiring the disinfecting of all stock cars before interstate shipment. The foot-and-mouth disease has been so far wiped out that the department believes it safe to rescind this rule, which was expensive and annoying to shippers and packers.

The order takes effect July 15 and reads: "Under authority conferred by law, B. A. I. Order 233, dated February 13, 1915, requiring that no cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine shall be transported or otherwise moved from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, for feeding, breeding, stocking or dairy purposes, unless the cars or other vehicles in which the animals are loaded for interstate shipment are first cleaned of all loose litter and other material, and properly disinfected, is revoked, such revocation to be effective July 15, 1915. This order, for the purpose of identification, shall be designated as B. A. I. Order 239."

The quarantine situation in various States continues to improve. Orders issued July 12 further modify many State quarantines. The counties of Richmond, Bronx and Albany, New York State, with the exception of the quarantine yards in West Albany, are freed from quarantine. This order also puts Niagara county in the restricted area, where the quarantine regulations are the most lenient

of all. With these changes the restricted area now consists of the counties of Kings, Niagara, Queens and Westchester, New York county, with the exception of the Fortieth Street Stock Yards, and the New York Central Stock Yards at Buffalo. In the modified area are the counties of Madison, Onondaga, Oswego and Rensselaer. The Fortieth Street Stock Yards in New York, the quarantine yards at West Albany, and Erie county, with the exception of the New York Central Stock Yards at Buffalo, constitute the exposed area. There is no closed area now left.

Fayette county, Pa., is freed from quarantine by the order. This order also places Jefferson county in the restricted area. There is now no closed area in the State of Pennsylvania, and the only exposed area is that portion of Philadelphia county between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers south of Washington avenue in Philadelphia. The hog and sheep division of the West Philadelphia Stock Yards, Allegheny county with the exception of the Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards, Wayne township in Erie county, and Columbus township in Warren county, are in the modified area. In the restricted area are the rest of Erie and Allegheny counties, the whole of Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Jefferson, Lebanon, Montgomery, Schuylkill and Westmoreland counties, Lancaster county with the exception of a part of the Lancaster Stock Yards, the cattle division of the West Philadelphia Stock Yards, and all of Philadelphia county with the exception of the exposed area already described. The Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards are also restricted area, but it is provided that the yards must be used for handling livestock for immediate slaughter only.

Medina county, Ohio, is freed from quarantine by the order. This order leaves Hamilton county and the Cleveland Union Stock Yards in Cuyahoga county the only quarantined territory in the State of Ohio. This territory is classified as restricted area, the quarantine regulations in restricted areas being the most lenient of all. It is provided, however, that the Cleveland Stock Yards shall be used for the handling of livestock for immediate slaughter only.

In Kentucky Bullitt and Oldham counties are released from quarantine. This leaves Jefferson county the only quarantined territory in the State of Kentucky, and this county is classed as a restricted area. In classifying Jefferson county as a restricted area, it is stipulated that the Bourbon Stock Yards at Louisville shall be used for handling livestock for immediate slaughter only.

OBERNDORF & SONS IS NEW NAME.

The old firm of Adler & Oberndorf, Chicago hide and tallow merchants and by-products dealers, established over 40 years ago, has been recently dissolved, and the new firm of H. Oberndorf & Sons has been organized, with offices and warehouses at 46th street and Packers avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The members of the new firm are J. G. Oberndorf, H. Oberndorf and R. G. Oberndorf. The members of this firm are well known to the trade and have established a splendid reputation all over the world.

Chicago Section

Page W. J. B. and T. R.! Whasmatter?

It's a beautiful winter we're havin' this summer.

Not a line from "Con" Yeager so far. W'at 'smatter, Con?

'Twould seem Hon. Wm. J. B. is more of a miss than a loss.

We have Huerta located. Now where is Mistah Jack Johnsing?

Among others, the map-makers may look forward to a rich harvest.

Tourists will now have an opportunity (even if forced) to see America first!

The famous fram-ed reply hath at last arriven, and it reads like a frame-up!

There are "comebacks" and "gobacks." Among the latter Texas and Nebraska have one each.

That world's conquest dream of Bill's is dying hard, but—it's dying just the same, says the Englishman.

When Henry Ford gets his new farm machinery idea to going the last vestige of the jay farmer will have fled.

Well! After all, it beats the trenches, anyhow, no matter how hard the "sleddin" may be. For this let us render thanks.

"An odorless stock yards is planned," says the Drovers Journal. Now let's have an odorless packer and the world is our'n!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 10,

1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.80 cents per pound.

Michigan farmers are being warned by the B. A. I. to use every precaution against another outbreak of foot and mouth disease. That was where the last one started.

The kid who used to worry about how long it would be before he could wear long pants now worries about how long he must wear said pants before—he can get another pair!

You couldn't blame a feller much if he inadvertently wrote it "November" instead of "July." It's an elegant fall we're having this summer. Oh, well. Wait 'til the convention!

"The livestock commission man, even though a middleman, cannot be spared by the producer," says The Country Gentleman. Sure! He's a good scout, and we don't want to ditch him.

When you read about the big packers buying a couple or two million pounds of Short Ribs to be converted into Short Clears, somebody's guessing. The guy who "frames" has the guesser guessing hard.

Among the poorer classes of people the wolf and the stork seem to be in attendance at the door simultaneously and frequently. Right at home is a good place for relief (?) committees to practice up a few.

They cannot get enough out of Harry Thaw, working days on him, so they decided to work nights also. He must have lots of junk left yet. But they've just about pinched out the lead; the jury verdict settled that!

It would seem that if the enormous amounts of money that can be raised so quickly to promote wholesale murder were possible to be raised for business enterprises instead, the world would be much better off. But it cannot be did!

Here it is:

"The dead are deaf. It is too late
To praise the clay upon the bier.
If you've a kindly word, don't wait;
Speak it today, so, he may hear.
Make glad some living toiler's days,
You cannot help the dead with praise!"

W. L. Gregson says of the provision outlook, in a letter to The National Provisioner: "The general live hog position is strong and the meat trade is good, but stocks are large and it takes a large volume of current business to keep the trade on any kind of an even keel. The Southern trade is expected to improve. The high prices for beef are counted upon to expand the Eastern domestic trade for cured meats, and Europe is expected to continue as a large buyer of all kinds of cured meats. And as hog receipts are liable to be comparatively light the time should soon come when stocks will begin to decrease and a better general sentiment prevail. It is too early to expect a heavy lard movement, but the prices seem to have well discounted the present conditions. January lard is beginning to attract attention."

W. G. Press & Company say of the provision situation: "Lard seems to be the weakest of all, due to the heavy stocks and to the fixed belief that the war is to continue for a long period, thereby making the shipments of lard to Germany—our biggest customer—out of the question, and forcing the probable carrying over of a large porportion of our stocks of lard to next winter's packing season, a season that all signs indicate will be a banner year for hogs. While we would not sell provisions on breaks such as today, we see nothing ahead at the present time to purchase them on. We look to see the hog receipts only moderate until after harvesting operations are finished. After that hogs will probably come freely again, as the sows will be due, and from all indications there are plenty of them in the country."

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,
FUTURES
GREASES, TALLOWES,
ETC.

Write for our MARKET LETTER
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance.
CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
606 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG

ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Established 1905

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS

Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.

WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WRITE US.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Kneans, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGEES

Manhattan Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

*The Davidson
Commission
Co.*

Brokers in

SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES
COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS

Packing House Products TALLOW, GREASES, OILS

Write us, keep in touch with us.

519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

M. K. PARKER & CO.
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

TALLOW, GREASES,
HORNS, HOOF, BONES,
FERTILIZER,
GLUE STOCK

OLDEST IN THE GAME
GET ACQUAINTED!

T. A. Boyer, Pres. G. Summer, Secy. & Treas.
S. E. Tomkins, V. P.

TOMKINS-SUMMER CO.

BUY AND SELL

HORNS, HOOF, BONES,
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,
FERTILIZER MATERIAL,
GLUE STOCK, ETC.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
CHICAGO.

The Ceres Trading Co.
INCORPORATED

IMPORT AND EXPORT
PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

No. 1 Wall Street, New York
COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

W. P. Anderson, Pres. P. S. Bartlett, Secy.
E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS
RECEIVERS - SHIPPERS - FUTURES
Consignments Solicited
CHICAGO, 920 Webster Building

W. B. HULME
BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
739 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, CHICAGO
CODE: Cross Robinson

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

Get in touch
with

H. OBERNDORF & SONS

Importers, Exporters
and Manufacturers

ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR

DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

CHICAGO

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

THE BRICE-DANIELS CO.

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

HORNS HOOF BONES

Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Pack-
inghouse By-Products.

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 5.....	16,890	1,435	26,142	9,253
Tuesday, July 6.....	3,153	1,317	7,361	19,062
Wednesday, July 7.....	13,413	2,541	20,265	17,809
Thursday, July 8.....	4,473	1,505	19,520	2,758
Friday, July 9.....	2,411	902	25,007	12,680
Saturday, July 10.....	177	132	10,002	2,805
Total last week.....	42,357	7,592	108,597	64,367
Previous week.....	44,267	11,533	141,525	63,707
Cor. week, 1914.....	30,083	4,985	93,997	70,850
Cor. week, 1913.....	31,376	5,640	116,724	88,719

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 5.....	2,122	29	4,086	...
Tuesday, July 6.....	459	...	1,095	245
Wednesday, July 7.....	2,721	...	5,217	...
Thursday, July 8.....	1,130	...	4,751	123
Friday, July 9.....	334	...	6,411	...
Saturday, July 10.....	105	...	3,426	...
Total last week.....	6,911	29	25,586	368
Previous week.....	8,576	...	24,741	130
Cor. week, 1914.....	12,895	139	17,325	3,747
Cor. week, 1913.....	11,829	75	19,725	1,695

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 10, 1915.....	1,059,494	4,040,021	1,643,391
Same period, 1914.....	1,171,682	3,566,804	2,599,883

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending July 10, 1915.....	...	424,000	...
Previous week.....	...	541,000	...
Cor. week, 1914.....	...	373,000	...
Cor. week, 1913.....	...	449,000	...
Total year to date.....	...	14,501,000	...
Same period, 1914.....	...	12,698,000	...
Same period, 1913.....	...	13,307,000	...

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 10, 1915.....	109,600	292,300	137,000
Week ago.....	114,000	370,000	165,300
Year ago.....	74,400	225,700	149,000
Two years ago.....	92,000	300,000	189,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to July 10, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	3,076,000	2,945,000
Hogs.....	10,649,000	9,007,000
Sheep.....	4,547,000	5,784,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1915.	1914.
Week ending July 10, 1915:		
Armour & Co.....	15,800	...
Swift & Co.....	11,000	...
S. & S. Co.....	7,300	...
Morris & Co.....	7,200	...
Hammond Co.....	6,300	...
Western P. Co.....	5,600	...
Anglo-American.....	5,600	...
Independent P. Co.....	5,300	...
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,200	...
Roberts & Oake.....	3,300	...
Brennan P. Co.....	4,000	...
Miller & Hart.....	3,400	...
Others.....	10,500	...
Totals.....	89,600	...
Previous week.....	127,700	...
Cor. week, 1914.....	79,700	...
Cor. week, 1913.....	82,000	...
Total, 1915.....	3,804,300	...
Total, 1914.....	2,840,900	...

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.45	\$7.45	\$6.00	\$6.50
Previous week.....	9.20	7.60	6.10	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.95	8.60	5.40	9.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	9.00	4.40	7.70
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.59	4.00	6.05

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.45@10.20
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@10.00
Inferior heifers.....	5.00@ 6.25
Good to choice heifers.....	6.50@ 8.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.00@ 7.40
Cutters.....	3.75@ 4.75
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.65@ 7.25
Bologna.....	5.75@ 6.25
Good to choice veal calves.....	10.00@11.25
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 8.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.55@7.70
Fair to fancy light.....	7.00@7.75
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.35@7.60
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.25@7.50
Heavy and mixed packing.....	7.10@7.40
Heavy packing.....	6.85@7.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.75@7.35
*Stags.....	6.50@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.65
Western ewes.....	5.25@6.00
Yearlings.....	7.00@8.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.50
Clipped lambs.....	7.50@8.75
Native lambs.....	9.25@9.60
Western lambs.....	9.50@9.75
Bucks.....	3.50@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$15.00	\$15.60	\$15.30	\$15.30
September.....	15.97½	15.97½	15.55	15.65
October.....	15.75	15.85	15.75	15.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.80	8.50	8.50
September.....	8.80	8.80	8.50	8.50

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.77½	9.95	9.77½	9.95
September.....	10.12½	10.12½	9.90	10.05

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.32½	15.02½	14.75	14.85
September.....	15.70	15.80	14.97½	15.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.50	8.52½	8.20	8.05
September.....	8.67½	8.67½	8.35	78.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.60	9.60
September.....	10.02½	10.05	9.65	9.65
October.....	...	...	...	9.75

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	14.95	15.10	14.85	15.07½
September.....	15.15	15.22½	15.00	15.22½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.10	8.17½	8.10	8.17½
September.....	8.40	8.42½	8.30	8.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
September.....	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.80
October.....	9.87½	9.87½	9.77½	9.85

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.10	15.15	14.75	15.12½
September.....	15.10	15.27½	14.95	15.27½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.15	8.15	7.95	78.15
September.....	8.30	8.30	8.00	8.27½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.67½	9.85	9.67½	9.85
September.....	9.70	9.85	9.65	9.82½
October.....	9.85	10.00	9.85	10.00

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.15	15.45	15.15	15.37½
September.....	15.40	15.57½	15.40	15.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30
September.....	8.35	8.45	8.35	8.42½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.85	9.85	9.47½	9.52½
September.....	10.00	10.17½	10.00	10.17½
October.....	10.15	10.22½	10.15	10.22½

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.45	15.45	15.25	15.00
September.....	15.45	15.45	15.37½	15.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July.....	8.40	8.40	8.37½	8.37½
September.....	8.47½	8.47½	8.47½	8.47½
October.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.10	10.15

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	35
Native Pot Roasts.....	18	18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	18
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	18
Corned Rump, Native.....	16	16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	12½
Round Steaks.....	20	25
Round Roasts.....	18	18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	25	28
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	20
Legs, fancy.....	24	25
Stew.....	15	15
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	22
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	35
Chops, French, each.....	15	15

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	18
Stew.....	12½	12½
Shoulders.....	16	16
Hind Quarters.....	18	18
Fore Quarters.....	14	14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	25
Shoulder Chops.....	18	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	20
Pork Chops.....	20	22
Pork Shoulders.....	14	14
Pork Tenders.....	35	35
Pork Butts.....	15	15
Spare Ribs.....	10	10
Hocks.....	11	11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	14
Legs.....	18	22
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	16	18
Cutlets.....	35	35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	7
Tallow.....	3½	3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	15
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	65
Kips.....	13	13

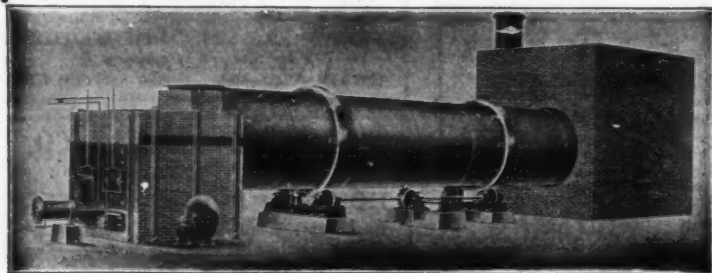
47

of the largest
PACKING COMPANIES
are now usingBREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMELHard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable

Prices Right. Ask us

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14 1/2
Good native steers	13 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 @ 13
Heifers, good	12 @ 13
Cows	11 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12 @ 12
Medium Plates	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Steer Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow rounds	11 @ 11
Steer Rounds	13 @ 13 1/2
Cow Loin	12 @ 12
Steer Loin, Heavy	17 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21 @ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	28 @ 28
Strip Loin	14 @ 14
Sirloin Butts	15 @ 15
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rolls	15 @ 15
Rump Butts	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Trimnings	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Shank	7 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/2 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 @ 15
Loin Ends, steer, native	16 @ 16
Loin Ends, cow	15 @ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hearts	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcass	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Carcass	16 @ 16 1/2
Good Saddles	18 @ 18
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	13 @ 13

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 @ 7
Sweetbreads	70 @ 70
Calf Livers	20 @ 20
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Cawl	14 1/2 @ 15
Round Dressed Lambs	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Saddles, Cawl	16 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	16 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks	18 @ 18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	4 @ 4
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	12 @ 12
Good Sheep	14 @ 14
Medium Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Good Racks	12 @ 12
Medium Racks	10 @ 10
Mutton Legs	15 @ 15
Mutton Loin	12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 @ 11 1/2
Pork Loin	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	28 @ 28
Spare Ribs	7 @ 7
Butts	12 @ 12
Trimnings	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	12 @ 12
Tails	8 @ 8
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	8 @ 8
Cheek Meat	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	11 @ 11
Skinned Shoulders	5 @ 5
Pork Hearts	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 @ 12
Pork Tongues	5 @ 5
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brains	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	11 @ 11
Belilles	17 @ 17
Shoulders	11 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 @ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 @ 10
Choice Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Frankforters	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Tongue	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Minced Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
New England Sausage	13 @ 13
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Berliner Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings	16 @ 16
Polish Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Garlic Sausage	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Farm Sausage	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	21 1/4 @ 21 1/4
Boneless lean butts in casings	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Luncheon Roll	10 @ 10
Delicatessen Loaf	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Jellied Roll	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	— @ —
German Salami (new)	23 @ 23
Italian Salami (new goods)	27 @ 27
Hofsteler	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Mettwurst	15 @ 15
Farmer	20 1/4 @ 20 1/4

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.35 @ 1.35
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.25
Pork link, kits	1.70 @ 1.70
Pork links, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.60 @ 2.60
Frankforts, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Frankforts, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.65 @ 2.65
Blood Sausage, kits	1.53 @ 1.53
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20
Liver Sausage, kits	1.55 @ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20
Head Cheese, kits	1.55 @ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	\$5.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$23.00
Plate Beef	\$22.00
Prime Mess Beef	\$23.00
Mess Beef	\$22.00
Pecf Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	\$25.00
Mess Pork, old	\$19.25
Clear Fat Backs	\$22.00
Family Back Pork	\$23.50
Bean Pork	\$16.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes	\$10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pure lard	8 @ 8
Lard, substitute, tes	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	54 @ 54
Cooking oil, per gal.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/4 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/4 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/4 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	\$11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	\$11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	\$11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	\$9 @ 9
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	\$9 @ 9
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	\$10 @ 10
Extra Short Cleats	\$10 @ 10
Extra Short Ribs	\$10 @ 10
P. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	\$11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Butts	\$7 @ 7
Bacon meats, 1 1/4c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	\$16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	\$16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Skinned Hams	\$16 @ 16
Calas, 4 @ 12 lbs., avg.	\$12 @ 12
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	\$12 @ 12
New York Shoulders, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	\$13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	\$23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	\$16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	\$16 @ 16

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	\$12 @ 12
Dried Beef Sets	\$21 1/4 @ 21 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	\$25 1/4 @ 25 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	\$22 @ 22
Dried Beef Outsides	\$19 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	\$23 @ 23
Smoked Boiled Hams	\$24 @ 24
Boiled Calas	\$17 @ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls	\$24 @ 24
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	\$17 @ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	\$19 @ 19
Export Rounds	\$25 @ 25
Middles, per set	\$62 @ 62
Beef hungs, per piece	\$21 @ 21
Beef weasands	\$7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	\$55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	\$50 @ 50
Hog casings, free of salt	\$70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	\$10 @ 10
Hog hungs, export	\$13 @ 13
Hog hungs, large, mediums	\$7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hog hungs, prime	\$6 @ 6
Hog hungs, narrow	\$3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	\$90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	\$80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	\$60 @ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	\$4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.35 @ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit	2.10 @ 2.25
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.00 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%	\$2.25 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	\$2.25 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	\$2.20 @ 2.20 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	\$2.00 @ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	\$18.00 @ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	\$24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	\$21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	\$175.00 @ 200.00
Horns, black, per ton	\$22.00 @ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	\$25.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	\$33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	\$68.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	\$70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	\$75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 50-55 lbs. av., per ton	\$80.00 @ 80.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	\$25.00 @ 27.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	\$7.97 1/2 @ 7.97 1/2
Prime steam, loose	\$7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Leaf	\$7.50 @ 7.50
Compound	\$7 @ 7
Neutral lard	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	\$8 @ 8 1/4
Tallow	nom @ 7
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	7 1/2 @ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	\$65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	\$62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	\$5.00 @ 5.00

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 7
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Prime country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Crackling	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brown	5 @ 5
Glue Stock	4 @ 4
Garbage grease	nom @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	\$22 @ 22
Glycerine, dynamite	\$21 @ 22
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, candle	15 @ 16

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	\$42 1/2 @ 43
P. S. Y., soap grade	\$42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	\$2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	\$2 @ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	\$5 @ 5 1/2
Oak pork barrels	\$7 1/2 @ 9.00 nom
Lard tierces	\$1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	\$17 @ 17 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	\$8 @ 9 1/4
Borax	\$4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	\$5 @ 5
Plantation, granulated	\$6 @ 6
Yellow, clarified	\$5 @ 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
Ashton, car lots	\$2 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	\$1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	\$3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	\$3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	\$1.40 @ 1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Things the City Butcher Can Learn from His Country Brother

By a Veteran Retailer.

The retail butchers in the large cities have always seemed to feel so far superior to the butchers in the small towns that no comparisons could possibly be made. Let us see how far the city butcher is right.

The small out-of-town retailer is usually a pretty good business man. He is better acquainted with the purchasing power of a dollar than his city brother because he knows how to hold on to it. He may have had fun poked at him for generations for being stingy, for squeezing a dollar until the eagle screamed. He spends his pennies carefully, and after a reasonable number of years of hard work, careful management and rigid economy he is usually able to sit back and take things easy.

His answer to those who poke fun at him for being, as it is termed, stingy, is: "I've got mine; you go get yours!" This is an argument which is positively unanswerable. He has "got his"; he worked for it and earned it by working so much harder than his city brother.

Many of the out-of-town retail butchers retire at 8 or 9 p. m., and are up by 3 a. m., have their daily supply of meat killed and dressed (or bought, as the case may be) and are ready for business before the city butcher rolls over for another cat-nap, then leisurely dresses, has breakfast and goes to market to buy what he needs, leaving hired help to open the shop and handle his money until 8 or 9 o'clock. During this time more goods and small change can disappear than he can make up in a week or more.

The dishonest employee is usually caught at it sooner or later—very often later—and who can figure just what the butcher's losses are from this source? One of the biggest butchers in New York was troubled with insomnia recently, so he thought he would rise early and open the shop himself at 5 a. m. This was something he had not done for years, because he did not think it necessary, seeing that his cashier was absolutely honest and had been with him in a confidential capacity for many years.

This shop did a large business, and had two or three barrels of fat and bones daily, which the fat man collected early in the morning, before the proprietor arrived at his shop. This fat dealer was in the habit of rolling the barrels out of the ice house himself, assisted by his helper. On this particular morning the boss thought it rather strange that the cashier, a dapper young man, should volunteer to help roll out the greasy barrels.

Without appearing to do so, the boss watched him closely and saw him exchange glances of intelligence with the fat dealer while the barrels were being weighed, which aroused his suspicions, and he had the contents of the barrels dumped out on the floor. In the bottom of each barrel he found a

short loin and a top round. How long this had been going on, it was impossible to say, and it amazed him to think that such a thing could possibly happen in his well-regulated shop.

This is only one of many ways that the shop keeper is robbed by dishonest employees, which could not possibly happen to the country butcher, who opens his shop himself, is on the job all day, and turns the key at night himself. And yet with all his economy he finds that he can afford to close his shop for a half a day once a week during the hot weather, and give his help a little holiday.

This is becoming a general thing all over the country, and is growing in favor all the time. It gives the hard-working journeyman a chance to rest, makes him more efficient, besides making him more loyal, as he knows his employer's interests are also his.

This extra half day does not interfere with business to any great extent, as the out-of-town housewives prefer to do their marketing early during the hot weather. It would not take the city house wife long to follow suit, and even if a competitor refuses to close for the weekly half holiday, very little business is done by them. There is no reason why city butchers could not do the same thing, if the customers were notified, and the orders attended to in time. By starting work an hour earlier on the morning of the half holiday (which every employee would be glad to do) the orders could be delivered and the store trade properly attended to, so that by 12:30 or 1 o'clock all the help could have an outing or a rest, which in the end would be found to be a most profitable innovation.

There are always among storekeepers a few who travel in the same old rut, year in and year out, who would hold up their hands in holy horror if approached on this subject. "What! Close up my store for half a day? I guess not. I'd lose all my trade. I can't afford it."

If pinned down to telling how much business or money he would lose, he'll probably say he runs his business to suit himself, but the actual amount of business he does after 1 o'clock on a hot Wednesday or Thursday afternoon is so paltry that the truth of the matter is he is ashamed to have it known. That's why he will probably say he can't afford to close.

It was just this kind of retail butcher who made the most fuss and caused so much trouble when the Sunday closing was first spoken of. The smaller the business the more difficult it was for him to see why he could not keep closed all day Sunday, because he had about \$4 worth of odds and ends to clean up on Sunday mornings, which was usually done with a rush and got rid of at any old price.

Those who caused the most trouble and

held back the longest in New York City were the filthy little Italian and kosher shops, whose whole stock on a Sunday morning amounted to ten or twelve dollars. After a few of them were arrested and fined a few times, they discovered that they could do just as much business and make just as much money by keeping closed all day Sunday.

The country butchers did not need a benchmark's association to force them to keep closed all day Sunday, and the weekly half-holiday is growing in favor so rapidly in the small towns that eventually it is bound to attract the attention of the city storekeepers. And the more so because of the high price of meats and the cost of ice, which cuts down the profits so materially that they will finally realize that it might be a good thing after all to keep the ice house doors closed once a week from 1 p. m. to opening time the next day during the summer months. Those who have tried it are well satisfied because there are so many things to commend it that it would pay every butcher to try it.

The big Western packers have shown the old-fashioned slaughterhouse how to do business, which is an acknowledged fact. They close their doors early every day during the warm weather, because it pays them to do so. Otherwise they would keep open all day. They have both the knowledge and experience to do business as it should be done. That is why they have been and are successful. The old-time slaughterer, who kept his doors open until 5 or 6 p. m., would have been horrified if he had been asked to close up for the day at 2 p. m. Just as much as the retail butcher was when asked to keep closed on Sundays, and just as much as he is today when approached on the subject of a weekly half-holiday.

Coming events cast their shadows before. We'll all get there "bimeby," like the country butcher.

L. A.

STATE MEAT LAW APPLIES TO SHOPS.

The new Pennsylvania State meat hygiene law, covering retail conditions thoroughly, goes into effect at once. Dr. C. J. Marshall, executive officer of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, has completed the arrangements for enforcement of the new act of 1915, which repeals the original meat inspection law of May 25, 1907, and provides ways and means for obtaining what the State authorities hope to make the most efficient inspection of any State in the country.

Not only does the new law prohibit the exposure of meat to flies or insects, but forbids prospective buyers from handling it, while the State now has authority to detail any of the force of the livestock board or State veterinarian to meat inspection.

Under the old law the force of meat inspectors was limited to ten, but under the new law men who can meet the qualifications can be named to inspection work in slaughterhouses and meat markets. Instead of men being confined to any one particular line of work, they are to be assigned to such duties as may arise in any part of the State and overlapping can be prevented.

By the new act the State has authority to inspect meat markets, wagons, stands, stores, shops or any place where meat is sold just the same as it may inspect slaughterhouses. It may require not only establishments but equipment to be in sanitary condition, and the sale of any meat or food product from hogs fed by carrion or dead animals is forbidden. In order to help the enforcement of the provisions against any person handling meat the State has prepared big placards which will be sent to each of the butchers and meat market men of the State, numbering perhaps 500. The authorities will, in addition, call on every person slaughtering, handling or selling meat to co-operate with the State.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Barton of Russellville has purchased the meat market of R. Hysmith in Cotton Plant, Ark.

Houghton & Robins have opened their new store and meat market in the old city building at Barre, Vt.

Wm. Perry opened a meat and provision store at Marblehead, Mass.

A meat market and grocery has been opened by Fred C. Kline at Eleventh and Broad streets, Doylestown, Pa.

Harry Martin, formerly manager of Buehler Brothers, will open a cash meat market at 310 East Tenth street, Michigan City, Ind.

Chas. T. Foster has opened a meat market and grocery store at Grand avenue and Poplar street, Fair Haven, Conn.

D. H. Moraborst has purchased the Olsen meat market at 521 West Sheridan st., Des Moines, Iowa.

Crawford Brothers of Roscoe will engage in the meat market business at Ashland, Ohio.

T. Brondi has opened a butcher shop on Lincoln avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.

H. Ferris of Evershed has opened a meat market on the river road near Reliance avenue, LaSalle, N. Y.

It is reported that Cooper & Son, proprietors of the Auburn Public Market, will open a meat market in Cortland, N. Y.

Jordan & Post have succeeded to the meat business of Jos. Jordan at Clarksville, Mich.

The Miller meat market at Columbus, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

Fred Deisroth, Jr., has purchased the John Helus meat market at West End, Kas.

The A. J. McClay grocery and meat market has been moved from 123 North Main street to 121 North Main street, Ottawa, Kas.

J. E. Stiffler has sold his meat market at 123 South Main street, Ottawa, Kas., to A. J. Jasper.

Arthur Randall has opened a meat market at Berwick, Me.

John Conlon has bought and reopened the central meat market at Plainville, Conn.

Sam Beavers has retired from the Churubusco meat market at Columbia City, Ind., and A. A. Beavers will continue to conduct the business.

Otto F. Meyer, Jr., doing business under the firm name of Meyer & Pearson, North Attleboro, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,929; assets, \$779.

L. E. Little has purchased the People's Cash Market at Sprague and Napa streets, Spokane, Wash., from John Thompson.

W. H. Brady has purchased the meat market of T. E. Bruffey at Creston, Ia.

The Palace Meat Market at Holdrege, Neb., has been damaged a couple of hundred dollars by fire.

The butcher shop of John Moner at Firth, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

F. S. Ingram has opened the Normal Grocery & Market at Arcata, Cal.

Ray Fairchild has been succeeded in the meat business at Redlands, Cal., by Wilson & Barron.

Chas. Vonderade has purchased the meat business at 4833 South Vermont street, Los Angeles, Cal., from Mrs. Chas. Lorsch.

A. Chorush has disposed of his meat business at Pico and Bond streets, Los Angeles, Cal., to Oscar Rudnick.

The butcher shop of E. Hauke & Company at Astoria, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

A. L. Best has engaged in the meat business at Primrose, Neb.

Grover Hansen has sold out his meat market in Upland, Neb.

Bert Hainlin and Clyde Doebler have purchased the O. E. Walker meat market and grocery business at Ogilvie, Minn.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SANITATION.

(Concluded from page 28.)

furthermore, an abnormally high percentage of diseased animals may be expected, since tuberculous dairy cows and suspicious looking animals are often sent to such establishments to avoid condemnation by Federal inspectors.

The remedy is to be found in efficient State and municipal inspection and the development of the municipal abattoir system common in Europe. An abattoir of this kind will eliminate the nuisance caused by several scattered, ill-smelling and insanitary slaughterhouses, will enable inspection to be conducted at a minimum of cost and will make possible the utilization of by-products now usually wasted. The Bureau of Animal Industry is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for such central abattoirs and will gladly co-operate and give any possible information or advice with regard to establishing local inspection.

Already efficient meat inspection systems have been established in various parts of the country, and there is promise that soon the States and municipalities without adequate local inspection will take the necessary steps to effectively supplement the work of the Federal Meat Inspection Service.

TEXAS STEERS NEAR DOUBLE VALUE.

A market report from St. Louis states that thousands of Texas grass steers are bringing \$25 to \$40 per head more on the open market this season than they commanded four years ago. The upturn in cattle prices has the packers guessing and supplies are so light they can do nothing but follow the market's advance or go without stock. The sale of a nice drove of 1,106-pound grass steers at St. Louis last week, belonging to Cyrus B. Lucas, of Berclair, Tex., at \$8.85 per cwt., or \$97.88 per head, is only one of the daily occurrences that might be cited to show the phenomenal demand existing for Texas beeves.

Traders at the St. Louis National Stock Yards say strictly prime Texas grassers would command \$9 per cwt. or better and choice finished Texas cattle in the quarantine division are quotable up to \$9.50 per cwt. Native corn belt steers sold last week at \$10 per cwt. and there were many loads at the price. The better bred Texas cattle have in recent years sold right along or close to the native stock.

In olden days packers used to draw the line more sharply between Texas quarantine steers and natives, and the latter would almost invariably command large premiums over the Southern product. In recent years, however, the South Texas ranchmen have materially improved the quality of their beef cattle through the use of better bulls and favorable range conditions have put the stock in better shape on the market. These factors in conjunction with the confessed shortage of cattle in the United States, have caused the margin between Texas and native beeves to grow narrow indeed.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

Arlington
BRAND

on the wrappers of
HAMS and BACON
means quality. And when you
sell goods of such high quality
you gain satisfied customers.

Order thru
B. Frankfeld & Co.,
211 Produce Exchange, New
York City.

The Pure Food Products
of
John P. Squire & Co.

New York Section

Philip H. Armour of Chicago was in New York during the week.

The Silz employees will have their annual picnic at College Point, S. I., on Sunday, August 29.

A. C. Dean, head of Swift & Company's credit department in New York, is enjoying a vacation visit to the Jersey coast.

John J. Oswald, of No. 204 Columbus avenue, a well-known New York City retail butcher, died suddenly on Wednesday, July 14.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 10, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 12.92 cents per pound.

A. B. Thulin, manager of the Manhattan Market branch of Morris & Company, is on a vacation trip to New England. J. E. Nash is in charge in his absence.

Following a number of thefts in Manhattan market houses in recent weeks the arrest of Arthur McGrath took place last week. He was put under bonds for the Grand Jury.

Charles E. Barry of the Swift beef department at Chicago is still smiling upon his many New York friends in the vicinity of Swift headquarters at No. 32 Tenth avenue.

The David Shannon Sons Company has commenced slaughtering operations in its new and up-to-date plant at 40th street and the North River. Sheep and lambs are being killed at present.

The New York Livestock Sales Company of Yonkers has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, by R. M. Williams and Grant Hoerner of New York and James H. Clarke of Yonkers.

J. J. Culbertson of Dallas, Tex., president of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and former president C. W. Ashcraft of Florence, Ala., were visitors to New York during the week.

Women in Montclair are agitating a public market scheme for their town, and plan to open such a market in the fall. No delivery is the chief idea for economy in their minds. They promise to carry home their own purchases!

Manager Al Hallenbeck of Swift's Thirtieth street market and Manager Bill Harrington of the Gansevoort branch are getting their backs up for a match round at golf when vacation time comes. Handicaps are not yet agreed on.

No trace has been found of J. Henry Wahlen, the well-known provision dealer of No.

811 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared from his home several weeks ago. An involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed against his business by his creditors.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending July 10, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,145 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,067 lbs.; Queens, 12 lbs.; Richmond 5 lbs.; total, 20,229 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 205 lbs.; Brooklyn, 42 lbs.; total, 247 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,350 lbs.; Brooklyn, 30 lbs.; total, 5,380 lbs.

ARGENTINE IMPORTERS COMPLAIN.

Complaints filed against Eastern railroads by commission men and brokers handling Argentine beef in New York for the account of certain Argentine packers were under investigation this week by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York City. A. H. Benjamin and B. Frankfeld & Company were the chief complainants. They represent the Compania Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas of Buenos Aires and a subsidiary concern, the Frigorifico Uruguay of Montevideo.

They charge that the trunk line railways centering at New York are not supplying them with sufficient refrigerating cars with which to handle product. They also ask for a restoration of former car-float facilities at this port. The defendants are the Eastern trunk lines, with the exception of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

The contention of the complainants is that the lack of refrigerator cars and the expensive methods of present loading here place them at a disadvantage in competing with the large American companies. Victor Cohen, of B. Frankfeld & Company, the first witness, said his company imported 20,000,000 pounds of South American meat within the past three years. Up to July 6, 1914, he said, his firm had been able to sell their product at points throughout the country, but that since that time his market has been confined almost exclusively to New York City. At that time the railroads made a rule that cars, which formerly had been furnished free on floats, would only be furnished in six-car lots.

The witness said that in the matter of loading lambs into cars there was a difference of \$48 a car in the cost from loading at the vessel's side and trucking to the pierhead and reloading into cars there. For beef there was a difference of \$14 per car.

Later arrangements were made, after the hearing was in progress, to reach an agreement for satisfactory car service. Although the Argentine importers and the trunk line railroads are to file briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to the complaint made by A. H. Benjamin, that the roads do not supply adequate facilities for handling the beef upon its arrival and its transportation to various points, the rail-

roads have voluntarily agreed to an arrangement giving the shippers some of the relief asked for, the same to take effect on August 3.

The roads have agreed to furnish the importers with one car on a float for \$4 and \$6 a car, respectively, depending upon the destination of the meat. Heretofore the roads supplied only floats with six cars. If all six cars were used no charge was made, but in cases where a fewer number were used the shipper had to pay at the rate of \$9 for every car not used. It has been figured out by Mr. Benjamin that the change in the terms will result in a saving to the shipper of \$44 per car on lamb and mutton and \$10 a car on beef. Under the arrangement that goes into effect on August 3 the beef shippers will be charged at the rate of \$4 or \$6 a car for one or more cars used, and they will no longer be obliged to pay anything for cars that are not used.

The briefs that are to be filed with the Commission will deal particularly with the question as to whether or not the carriers should be required to supply the beef shippers with a sufficient number of properly equipped refrigerator cars having overhead rails and hooks. It is expected that after the briefs are filed a date will be fixed for oral argument.

RICHARD WEBBER ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, the employees' organization connected with the markets of Richard Webber, will hold its twenty-first annual summer night's festival on Wednesday evening, July 21, at the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue. The Webber "Everything to Eat" markets engage the assistance of over 500 people, and a large majority of these are members of the Benefit Society. The society was organized 21 years ago with fourteen members; it has now over 300. Its treasury contains about \$11,000.

One of the features of the affair each year is the prize drawing. Each person presenting an admission ticket at the gate on the evening of the 21st will be permitted one share in the drawing of the prizes. The prizes, which at present are on display at Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st street and Third avenue, consist of a large oak buffet; polished oak dresser; mahogany dining room table; mahogany rocker, and handsome table lamp.

Grupe and Beck will furnish the dance music, and several vocal artists have been engaged to entertain between dances. A most enjoyable time is anticipated. Messrs. Richard and William Webber of the firm of Richard Webber, honorary members of the society, will be on hand to welcome their friends.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.

LAST OLEO MOONSHINERS JAILED.

The last of the St. Louis oleomargarine moonshiners was sent to jail for six months in St. Louis last week. He was a creamery dealer named Gus Tiefenthaler, who bought uncolored oleomargarine and manipulated it with butter color, selling the product as butter. He was also fined \$1,000. This type of lawbreaker is dying out as the public recognizes the value of oleomargarine as a healthful and wholesome product, fully able to travel under its own name and compete with butter anywhere.

DEATH OF BOSTON BEEF MAN.

Edwin Chapman, of Ashby, Mass., for many years in the wholesale beef business in Boston, and president and director of the Adams-Chapman Company, dealers in produce at 37 North Market street, died in Boston last week aged seventy-four years. He had been in a hospital for an operation and did not survive the effects. He served as president of the New England Beef Company, Mayo Beef Company, Quincy Beef Company and Corwin-Wilde Company, and as vice-president and president of the Adams-Chapman Company. He was a director of the Fourth National Bank and of several corporations, including the American Glue Company. He is survived by his wife and by a daughter, Mrs. Jesse P. Lyman.

PACKERS' CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

The St. Louis members have organized for the annual meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association and have appointed the following committees:

Finance Committee.—Robert Conway, Armour & Company, chairman.

Banquet Committee.—J. J. P. Langton, Cudahy Packing Company, chairman.

Entertainment Committee.—Gustav Bischof, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Company, chairman.

Reception Committee.—E. T. Bisbee, president National Stock Yards Company, chairman.

Press Committee.—W. W. Krenning, St. Louis Independent Packing Company, chairman.

Livestock Traders' Committee.—C. A. McCormick, chairman.

Horse and Mule Traders' Committee.—C. T. Jones, chairman.

Several meetings have been held already and a tentative programme prepared, which promises in every way to maintain the previous high standards of these annual meetings. "If you know St. Louis, you know it will make good," says Secretary George McCarthy, in a bulletin issued to members of the association this week.

THE PROSPECTIVE BEEF SUPPLY.

(J. E. Poole in The Breeders' Gazette.)

At the commencement of the last half of 1915 the visible supply of beef is small enough to cause some very optimistic price forecasts from stock yard commission offices. During June 9 large proportions of the steer supply sold at \$9@9.50, and there was a decided paucity of both cheap steers and butcher cattle. Minus the somewhat generous contribution from Iowa feedlots killers would have experienced difficult picking during



J-M Products are not only the result of experience and expert workmanship on materials of the highest grade, but have behind them the backing of J-M Service and Responsibility. They must give absolute satisfaction in service.

Manufacturers of

J-M Sheet and Granulated Cork J-M Pipe Coverings
J-M Cold Storage Insulation. J-M Packings
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Waterproofing Materials
J-M Asbestos Roofings J-M Mastic Flooring, etc.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Atlanta	Columbus	Memphis	Pittsburgh
Baltimore	Denver	Milwaukee	Portland
Boston	Detroit	Minneapolis	St. Louis
Buffalo	Galveston	Newark	Salt Lake City
Chicago	Indianapolis	New Orleans	San Francisco
Cincinnati	Kansas City	New York	Seattle
Cleveland	Los Angeles	Omaha	Toledo
	Louisville	Philadelphia	

3061

that month, and at the inception of July long-fed bullocks were scarce and in strong hands.

Present conditions are not radically different from those of a year ago, when top cattle advanced from \$9.45 in June to \$11.40 in December. This year the June top on full loads was \$9.95, but \$10 was paid for individuals and confident prediction is made that prime bullocks will go to \$12 this year.

Owing to liquidation incidental to foot-and-mouth disease the whole region east of the Mississippi River is short of cattle in the preparation stage. Missouri, Iowa and Kansas have been free buyers of stockers, and the two former States may be expected to contribute their normal quota. Missouri has been making beef on a free scale, and as feed has been abundant will begin running them at an early date. Kansas has shipped the major portion of its winter-fed crop and its next contribution will be grassers. The June advance has inspired feeders with confidence, and there is no longer a feverish disposition to take the short cut to market.

High prices have been pulling cattle from far Western points to Missouri River markets recently, but that contribution has not created a ripple on the surface of the trade pond, as Texas has been delinquent, and last year's heavy run of Mexicans has almost entirely vanished. What the contribution of the Northwest will be is conjectural, but many of the big pastures, especially in South Dakota, are now occupied only by a few Indian cattle. Prices will undoubtedly be high enough to attract beef from the Northwest, but so far as stockers and females are concerned that region is now in an acquisitive mood, and will hold back all young cattle and cows.

Trade in Texas stock cattle has been strung out this year. Yearlings above the line have cost around \$35 per head and two-year-olds \$52.50; these prices referring particularly to the Panhandle section. Below the line twos and threes have realized around \$35 and fours and fives from \$45 to \$60. As a rule

cattle below the line are lighter and lack the quality of Panhandle stuff, but when well bred are worth nearly as much as similar stock above the line.

A year ago drouth in many sections was flooding the market with light stuff and St. Louis was congested with trash. At that time packers were getting many common steers at \$5@6, and they materially swelled the beef supply. At present most Texas grass cattle are realizing \$7.50, or more, and steers worth less than \$8 at Chicago are in the nondescript class. If pastures hold out the supply of light steers at all markets will be light, as holders have every inducement to conserve them.

Beef scarcity forecasts have a fashion of shooting wide of the mark, but if high corn and liquidation during the first half of the year are not reflected in receipts at Western markets during the next six months the reckoning of most people in the trade is all awry.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

There have been heavy receipts at all points this week, and slaughterers have been able to have their own way, so far as dictating values were concerned. This is liable to be "low week" for the month, as results on native shipments now coming forward must show a loss, and range lambs have been bought too high to pay out on the present market. Native consignments contain a liberal portion of light, low-fleshed lambs that packers have refused to bid on during the past few days. Sorts have been more liberal this week than at any time before during the season, and this class of stock will continue to meet with poor demand from now on. Range shipments include some stock that would be desirable to take out on feeding on account and there is a rumor that the embargo against shipping out such stock will be raised not later than the tenth of each month. We quote: Westerns, good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.90; seconds, \$7@7.25; fair to best yearlings, \$7@7.25; seconds, \$6@6.50; aged wethers, \$8.50@6.75; fair to best ewes, \$5.75@6. Natives: Fair to best lambs, \$8.50@8.75; poor to medium, \$7.75@8.25; culls, \$6.50@7; good to choice ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50; rams, \$4.25@4.65.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.25@10.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	7.00@ 8.15
Oxen and stags.....	6.00@ 8.50
Bulls.....	5.00@ 7.25
Cows.....	3.25@ 7.25
Heifers.....	5.50@ 8.25
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.30@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, fair, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.25
Live veal, calves, skim milk.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live calves, mixed, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice.....	8.25@ 8.75
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 6.50
Live sheep, wethers.....	@ 6.25
Live sheep, ewes.....	4.50@ 5.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.20
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.35
Pigs.....	@ 8.35
Roughs.....	6.75@ 7.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	14½@15
Choice native light.....	14½@15
Native, common to fair.....	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@14
Choice native light.....	@14½
Native, common to fair.....	@13½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13½
Choice Western, light.....	@13½
Common to fair Texas.....	@12½
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@13
Choice cows.....	@12½
Common to fair cows.....	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@17½	@17
No. 2 ribs.....	@15½	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	@14	@15
No. 1 loins.....	@17½	@19
No. 2 loins.....	@15½	@18
No. 3 loins.....	@14	@16
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@16½	@17½
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@16	@16½
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@15	15½@16
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@14½
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	@13½
No. 3 rounds.....	@12	@13
No. 1 chucks.....	@12½	@13½
No. 2 chucks.....	@11½	@13
No. 3 chucks.....	@10	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16½
Western calves, choice.....	@16½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@17
Lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, good.....	@15
Lambs, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, choice.....	@13½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12½
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12

Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@22
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@18
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @16½
Frozen pork loins.....	12½@15½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@18
Shoulders, Western.....	@12
Butts, regular.....	@13
Butts, boneless.....	@15½
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$70.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	60.00@ 65.00
Black hocks, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hocks, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hocks, per ton.....	65.00@ 70.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @13c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @70c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c. apiece
Livers, beef.....	10 @12½c. a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @10c. apiece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@85

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or blis., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@65
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@62
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	23
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	16
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	22
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	62	66

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	17½@19

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 skins.....	@ .22
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .17
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.25
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.50
Branded kips.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.20
Ticky kips.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box— Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry- picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry- picked.....	@16
Fowl—bbles.— Western dry-pkd., 4-4½ lbs.....	@16½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	15½@16
Other Poultry— Old Cocks, per lb.....	11 @12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, nearby choice.....	@23
Fowls.....	@15½
Roosters, old.....	@11
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@18½
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	11 @12
Geese, per lb.....	@11

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	@27
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	27½@28
Creamery, Firsts.....	24¾@26
Process, Extras.....	24 @24½
Process, Firsts.....	22½@23

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	23 @24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	21½@22½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	20 @21
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	18 @19
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	16 @16½
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	16 @16½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BAISIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@24.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@30.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de- livered, Baltimore.....	nom@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13-14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.....	3.15 and 10c.
Lime.....	Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50

